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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1889.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three P. M.

The record of the last meeting before the summer recess was read by the Recording Secretary.

The donations to the Library were reported by the Librarian.

The President, Dr. GEORGE E. ELLIS, announced the deaths of Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., President of Yale College, who was an Honorary Member of the Society, and of S. Austin Allibone, LL.D., and Professor Alexander Johnston, LL.D., of Princeton College, who were Corresponding Members; and he then said:—

During the suspension of the meetings of this Society we have lost from our roll one of the oldest and most interested of our Resident Members,—Thomas Coffin Amory, elected in 1859. He died, at his residence in this city, on August 20. Graduating at Harvard at the early age of seventeen, he had recourse to foreign travel to re-invigorate impaired health, and opened in England an acquaintance, which ripened into later friendly relations, with some eminent literary men. The necessity of managing the family estate withdrew him from the legal practice on which he had entered. Henceforward active business responsibilities for others, and a broad and generous engagement in civil, political, and philanthropic labors divided his industriously spent time with historical and literary pursuits. Filial obligation induced him to devote his pen and

research to an admirable biography of his grandfather, the eminent Governor James Sullivan, the first President of this Society. He also gave much critical investigation and controversial pleading in answer to some reflections on the military career and character of the brother of his grandfather, the Revolutionary General John Sullivan.

He served this city as an Alderman and as a State Representative, but declined proffered nominations to the State Senate and to Congress. His special civic services were on the School Committee, in aiding the organization of our system of public charities, in the first operations of the Charity Building in Chardon Street and of the City Hospital, and in digesting many of the city ordinances. His labor was cheerfully and patiently given, and was highly and gratefully appreciated. He manifested the warmest and the most judicious patriotism during our Civil War, and put his life in peril in the Draft-riot. He wrote many papers in prose and metre on our local antiquities, and themes which he fondly studied. He was esteemed and cherished by his more intimate friends for his fine culture and his gentlemanly qualities.

The Society will gratefully place upon its records its tribute of respect to his varied services and to his memory.

Professor Dunbar was appointed to prepare a memoir of the late Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, LL.D.

Colonel WASHBURN, minister to Switzerland, presented to the Library a copy of the "Military Annals of Lancaster, 1740-1865," by the Hon. Henry S. Nourse, which he highly commended.

Dr. PAIGE alluded to the absence of Dr. Deane, who had been confined at home by a long illness, and moved that the Secretary communicate to his family the sympathy of the members of this Society.

Dr. GREEN exhibited a copy of an old Elegy, of which a fac-simile is here given, and made the following remarks:—

John Woodmancy, the subject of the Elegy, was, without doubt, a master in the Boston Latin School, as it is evident, from the tenor of the lines, that he taught Latin. I am unable to connect him either with Robert Woodmansey, headmaster of that school, who died on August 13, 1667, or with

The Grammarians Funerals

O R,

An ELEGY composed upon the Death of Mr. Fob
formerly a School-Master in Boston : But now Publish
the DEATH of the Venerable

Mr. Ezekiel Chever

The late and famous School-Master of Boston in New-England ; Who Departed
Twenty-first of August 1708. Early in the Morning. In the Ninety-fourth Year

Eight Parts of Speech this Day wear Mourning Gowns
Declin'd Verbs, Pronouns, Participles, Nouns.
And not declined, Adverbs and Conjunctions,
In Lillies I orch they stand to do their functions.
With Preposition ; but the most affection
Was still observed in the Interjection.
The Substantive seeming the limbed best,
Would set an hand to bear him to his Rest.
The Adjective with very grief did say,
Hold me by strength, or I shall faint away.
The Clouds of Tears did over-cast their faces,
Yea all were in most lamentable Cases.
The five Declensions did the Work decline,
And Told the Pronoun Tu, The work is thine :
But in this case those have no call to go
That want the Vocative, and can't say O !
The Pronouns said that if the Nouns were there,
There was no need of them, they might them spare :
But for the sake of Emphasis they would,
In their Discretion do what ere they could.
Great honour was confer'd on Conjugations,
They were to follow next to the Relations.
Amo did love him best, and Doceo might
Alledge he was his Glory and Delight.
But Lego said by me he got his skill,
And therefore next the Herse I follow will.
Audio said little, hearing them so hot,
Yet knew by him much Learning he had got.
O Verbs the Active were, Or Passive sure,
Sum to be Neuter could not well endure.
But this was common to them all to Moan
Their load of grief they could not soon Depone.
A doleful Day for Verbs, they look so moody,

Volo was willing, Nolo some-will
But Malo rather chose, not to
Possum and Volo wish'd all might
Their help, but had not an Imp
Edo from Service would by no
Rather than fail, he thought the
Fio was taken in a fit, and said
By him a Mournful P O E M sh
Fero was willing for to bear a
Altho' he did it with an aking
Fero excus'd, with grief he wa
He could not bear, he needed

Such Nouns and Verbs as we
No Grammar Rule did their att
They were excepted, and exen
But Supines, all did blame for
Verbs Offspring, Participles har
Follow, and by the same direc
The rest Promiscuously did cro
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Next to the Corps to make th'
Jove, Mercury, Apollo came from
And Virgil, Cato, gods, men, I
With Elegies, Tears, Sighs, can
Ovid from Pontus hast's Apparr
In Exile-weeds bringing De T
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The Grammarians Funeral.

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August 1708. Early in the Morning. In the Ninety-fourth Year of his Age.

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Verbs, they look so moody,

Volo was willing, Nolo some-what stout,

But Malo rather chose, not to stand out.

Possum and Volo wish'd all might afford

Their help, but had not an Imperative Word.

Edo from Service would by no means Swerve,

Rather than fail, he thought the Cakes to Serve.

Fio was taken in a fit, and said,

By him a Mournful P O E M should be made.

Fero was willing for to bear a part,

Altho' he did it with an aking heart.

Feror excus'd, with grief he was so Torn,

He could not bear, he needed to be born.

Such Nouns and Verbs as we defective find,

No Grammar Rule did their attendance bind.

They were excepted, and exempted hence,

But Supines, all did blame for negligence.

Verbs Offspring, Participles hand-in-hand,

Follow, and by the same direction stand :

The rest Promiscuously did croud and cumber,

Such Multitudes of each, they wanted Number.

Next to the Corps to make th' attendance even,

Jove, Mercury, Apollo came from heaven.

And Virgil, Cato, gods, men, Rivers, Winds,

With Elegies, Tears, Sighs, came in their kinds.

Ovid from Pontus hast's Apparrell'd thus,

In Exile-weeds bringing De Tristibus :

And Homer sure had been among the Rout,

But that the Stories say his Eyes were out.

Queens, Cities, Countries, Islands, Come

All Trees, Birds, Fishes, and each Word in Um.

What Syntax here can you expect to find ?

Where each one bears such discomposed mind.

Figures of Diction and Construction,

Mr. Ezekiel Chever

The late and famous School-Master of *Boston* in *New-England* ; Who Departed
Twenty-first of August 1708. Early in the Morning. In the Ninety-fourth Year

Eight Parts of *Speech* this Day wear Mourning Gowns
Declin'd *Verbs*, *Pronouns*, *Participles*, *Nouns*.
And not declined, *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions*,
In *Lillies* & orch they stand to do their functions.
With *Preposition* ; but the most affection
Was still observed in the *Interjection*.
The *Substantive* seeming the limbed best,
Would set an hand to bear him to his Rest.
The *Adjective* with very grief did say,
Hold me by strength, or I shall faint away.
The Clouds of Tears did over-cast their faces,
Yea all were in most lamentable Cases.
The five *Declensions* did the Work decline,
And Told the *Pronoun Tu*, The work is thine :
But in this case those have no call to go
That want the *Vocative*, and can't say O !
The *Pronouns* said that if the *Nouns* were there,
There was no need of them, they might them spare :
But for the sake of *Emphasis* they would,
In their Discretion do what ere they could.
Great honour was confer'd on *Conjugations*,
They were to follow next to the *Relations*.
Amo did love him best, and *Doceo* might
Alledge he was his Glory and Delight.
But *Lego* said by me he got his skill,
And therefore next the *Herse* I follow will.
Audio said little, hearing them so hot,
Yet knew by him much Learning he had got.
O *Verbs* the *Active* were, Or *Passive* sure,
Sum to be *Neuter* could not well endure.
But this was common to them all to Moan
Their load of grief they could not soon Depone.
A doleful Day for *Verbs*, they look so moody,
They drove Spectators to a Mournful Study.
The *Verbs* irregular, 'twas thought by some,
Would break no rule, if they were pleas'd to come.
Gaudeo could not be found ; fearing disgrace
He had with-drawn, sent *Mæreo* in his Place.
Poffum did to the utmost he was able,
And bore as Stout as if he'd been A Table.

Volo was willing, *Nolo* some-will
But *Malo* rather chose, not to
Poffum and *Volo* wish'd all might
Their help, but had not an *Imp*
Edo from Service would by no
Rather than fail, he thought the
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Figures of *Diction* and *Constr*
Do little : Yet stand sadly lo
That such a Train may in the
Prosodia gives the measure Wo

Sic M

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Edo from Service would by no means Swerve,
Rather than fail, he thought the *Cakes* to Serve.
Fio was taken in a fit, and said,
By him a Mournful *POEM* should be made.
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Queens, *Cities*, *Countries*, *Islands*, Come
All Trees, Birds, Fishes, and each Word in *Um*.
What Syntax here can you expect to find ?
Where each one bears such discomposed mind.
Figures of Diction and Construction,
Do little : Yet stand sadly looking on.
That such a Train may in their motion chord,
Prosodia gives the measure Word for Word.

Sic Mæstus Cecinit,

Benj. Tompson.

John Woodmancy, merchant, who died in the year 1684. Ezekiel Chevers (now written Cheever), whose death was the occasion of the printing of the Elegy, was a noted school-master in early colonial times. He was the author of a Latin Grammar, commonly known as "Cheever's Accidence," which passed through more than twenty editions, and for a century was used throughout New England in those schools where the Latin tongue was taught; and he was for nearly thirty-eight years the head-master of the Boston Latin School. Benjamin Tompson, the writer of the lines, was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1662, and a physician of some repute. He was Mr. Cheever's immediate predecessor as head-master of the school, and a man of various attainments. He was the earliest native American poet, and the author of several printed poems. A list of his works, so far as they were known, appears in Mr. John Langdon Sibley's "Harvard Graduates" (vol. ii. pp. 109, 110), but "The Grammarian's Funeral" is not mentioned. There is a suggestion of resemblance between this production and an "Essay" in metre, which appears at the end of Cotton Mather's sermon on Ezekiel Cheever, published in the year 1708.

The original copy of the Elegy was given to me by Mrs. Elizabeth Meriel (Mansfield | Williams) Knapp, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Abi (Hartwell) Mansfield, of Groton, who found it among her father's papers. Dr. Mansfield was a graduate of Harvard College in the Class of 1801, and a poet of considerable merit, besides being a schoolmaster and a physician, — a combination of callings which, perhaps, had some connection with the saving of the poetical waif. He was born at Lynn on Dec. 17, 1770, and died at Groton on April 23, 1830.

Mr. WOLCOTT read, from a manuscript in the handwriting of Washington, a detailed account of the expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1754, and of the subsequent expedition which resulted in Braddock's defeat. This account was written by Washington in reply to inquiries made to him by Col. David Humphreys, one of his aids, who contemplated publishing a biography of his chief. It is believed that the information given by Washington regarding his own part in

these campaigns has never been made public. The manuscript was given in 1829 by the widow of Colonel Humphreys to John Pickering, son of Col. Timothy Pickering, and through him has come into the hands of Mr. Henry G. Pickering, by whose permission it was read to the Society. It will be printed later in the Proceedings.

The PRESIDENT then said that we were looking forward to our one hundredth anniversary, and that there was a gentleman present whose membership covered precisely half of the hundred years.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP then spoke as follows:—

If I had followed my impulses, Mr. President, instead of yielding to my discretion, I should have risen at once, after you had finished your introductory remarks, and should not have waited for you to call on me now. I could have added little, indeed, to your tribute to our deceased associate Mr. Amory; but I would gladly have united in doing honor to the memory of President Woolsey,—one of the most accomplished and valuable men whose names have adorned our roll,—and of Dr. Samuel Austin Allibone, whose “Dictionary of Authors” may be counted among the herculean labors of modern bibliographical literature. Meanwhile you have kindly alluded to me as one whose membership of this Society covers a full half of the hundred years of its existence, so soon to be completed and celebrated. It is true, Sir, that I was elected in the month of October, 1839, and that this may therefore be regarded as the fiftieth anniversary of my admission to this oldest Historical Society in our land. I need not add that there is no one left, except myself, of the Resident Members of that day, as I have been so often designated as “the venerable Senior Member” ever since the death of Mr. Savage, fifteen or sixteen years ago. Our distinguished historian Bancroft was, indeed, one of our Resident Members when I was chosen, but his removal from the State not long afterwards compelled us to transfer his name to our Honorary roll. He is still, however, the oldest member of the Society; and all our best wishes will, I am sure, have gone out to him on his recent eighty-ninth birthday.

It was a goodly company, Mr. President, into which I was admitted in 1839, and one with which any man might

have been proud to be associated. We had not with us then, it is true, some of the famous poets with whom we have taken sweet counsel in later years, nor some of our most brilliant historians. Longfellow and Emerson and Holmes and Lowell and Motley and Parkman were associates of a much more recent date. But our Society then included, among its sixty members, venerable and venerated clergymen, like Dr. William Jenks, Dr. John Pierce, Dr. Charles Lowell, Dr. Convers Francis, and Dr. Alexander Young; illustrious statesmen, like John Quincy Adams, Josiah Quincy, and Daniel Webster; learned judges and counsellors, like John Davis, Daniel A. White, Leverett Saltonstall, Lemuel Shaw, and Rufus Choate; while of authors and orators it had George Ticknor, Jared Sparks, William H. Prescott, Francis C. Gray, John G. Palfrey, and Edward Everett. I must not omit Nathan Appleton, the eminent merchant and financier, and good Isaac P. Davis, one of the most obliging and useful members we have ever had. Nor can I fail to name my own honored father, who was then our President; and James Savage, our great antiquarian, who soon succeeded him in the chair.

I may be pardoned for remembering that I was then only thirty years of age; but I had been a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts for four or five years, and Speaker of the House for one of them; and that may, perhaps, account for my early admission to this Society. Not long afterwards, however, — in December of the same year, 1839, — I did my best to justify my election by delivering a long and elaborate address before the New England Society of New York, on the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. It was my first historical oration, or, indeed, oration of any kind; and I recall with no little pride the generous praise which it elicited from our former president, Judge Davis, — himself pre-eminently the umpire of all that related to Plymouth or Pilgrim history. To him I had ventured to send the proof-sheets for his corrections and criticism, and his appreciative and complimentary letter is among my most precious autographs of that far-away period.

But I have not come here this afternoon to say anything about myself or to make any communication of my own. I hold in my hand a valuable communication from one of our

Corresponding Members, to which I will make a brief explanatory preamble.

It happened that when my friend, the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, resigned his position as general agent of the Peabody Education Trustees, — a position to which, I rejoice to say, he has recently returned, — and when he was about embarking for Europe as United States Minister at Madrid, I reminded him that two of my relatives had been Ministers to Spain in years long past. One of them was my great-uncle, James Bowdoin, the son of Governor Bowdoin of Revolutionary and Shays' Rebellion times. The other was George William Erving, his cousin, of a somewhat later period. I ventured to request him, if he found anything in the archives of the Legation at Madrid which would throw light on the services of either of these relatives, that he would kindly make it known to me. In conformity with this request, Dr. Curry has prepared a memorandum or memoir of the diplomatic services of George William Erving, containing the results of an investigation of the archives of the Legation in Madrid, and he placed it in my hands at the meeting of the Peabody Trustees from which I have just returned, saying that it would give him pleasure if I should see fit to present it to this Society, with his respects, as one of our Corresponding Members.

I am the more willing and glad to do this, as Mr. Erving was himself also a Corresponding Member, having been elected on the 31st of October, 1822, and was the giver to our Cabinet — where it still is — of a fine set of the French medals of Washington and Columbus and Franklin and others, in a case inscribed with his name, which was long the only set of those medals in our possession. He was a man, too, of great accomplishments and of no little historical research. He was educated at Oriel College in the University of Oxford. His essay on the Basque Language was much prized by philologists half a century ago; and his account of the little Republic of San Marino, in a New York Review long since discontinued, attracted much notice at the time. He was a friend of the Hon. John Pickering, of George Ticknor, and of others of our best-known literary men.

His name as Minister to Spain has often been confounded with that of Washington Irving, who succeeded him after

many years at the Court of Madrid ; and I have more than once found it misspelled in the published documents of Congress and the State Department.¹ James Madison had a marble bust of my kinsman in his library at Montpelier, Va., where I had the good fortune to visit him in 1832 ; and the bust is now in my own possession. Mr. Madison then told me that he never had a more capable and faithful minister in his service, during his sixteen years' term as Secretary of State and as President of the United States, than George William Erving.

Mr. Erving was not so fortunate in winning the confidence and regard of John Quincy Adams, with whom he had a controversy during the period of the annexation of Texas, and who spoke somewhat harshly of him in his Diary. It chanced that during this annexation period a letter which Mr. Erving had written to General Jackson many years before, and which had been marked "private," found its way into print, through the agency of some unscrupulous mischief-maker, and greatly to Mr. Erving's surprise and chagrin. As it referred to some words or acts of Mr. Adams in anything but an approving tone, I was requested by Erving to explain to Mr. Adams, with whom I was then in Congress, that the letter was an off-hand effusion, written in the midst of party controversies, and altogether private, and that it had now been surreptitiously published to his great regret. The message was kindly received by Mr. Adams, and I had hoped that there was an end of the matter. But Mr. Adams did not forget or forgive the letter, as was perhaps not to have been too confidently expected.

Many months afterward, — it seems but yesterday, though it must be much more than forty years ago, — Mr. Adams most kindly called on me, soon after breakfast, at my house in Summer Street. He was on his way to the ordination or induction of some Unitarian clergyman, whose name I have forgotten, not far from Boston. I remember his telling me that he never failed to attend such occasions, whenever he was invited, and mentioned, among other things, that he believed he had a pew in every church of every denomination

¹ Washington Irving, it is said, was descended from the same old Scotch family, whose name is now generally written Irvine.

in Washington. As a matter of fact, however, he almost always attended services on Sunday at the Capitol, particularly while the Rev. Mr. Cookman—a Methodist preacher of remarkable power and eloquence, whom he greatly admired, as all of us did—was chaplain of Congress.

But he then proceeded to tell me that he was to deliver a lecture that very evening, before the Young Men's Whig Club, in Tremont Temple, on the proposed annexation of Texas, and that he should have occasion to allude to the letter of Mr. Erving, in regard to which I had made an explanation some time previously. He said that he desired to tell me this in advance, as I was a relative and friend of Mr. Erving; and lest I should be deterred from coming to hear the lecture he wished to assure me that he should spare Erving from any severe strictures. "I shall spare him on your account," said he; "and I hope you will come and hear me." I thanked him heartily for his kind consideration, and went to hear the lecture accordingly.

But such a *sparing* I had never dreamed of. In the heat of delivery Mr. Adams poured out an invective upon my poor kinsman of the most intense character, and I made up my mind that nothing could ever be more formidable than to be *spared* by Mr. Adams. But the "old man eloquent"—I had almost said the dear old man, and he was dear to us all—fully believed that he had dealt leniently and tenderly with Mr. Erving on my account; and I doubt not that he might have said a great deal sharper and severer things, if I had not been present. At all events, there was nothing but kindness and cordiality between us to the end of his life; and I recall much that was most amiable and even affectionate in his intercourse with me at Washington. Nothing could ever tempt me to say a disrespectful or disparaging word of one for whom I cherished so much regard and veneration, and whose friendship I count among the most valued privileges of my life.

In the course of my subsequent correspondence with Mr. Erving, while he was still in Europe, I begged him to give me some account of his family and of himself; and not long afterwards I received a letter from him, full of interesting details of the Boston Ervings of the olden time, more than one of whom was appointed a Mandamus Councillor, and

several of whom were refugees after the British army was driven out of our harbor by Washington. It also contains not a few striking allusions to his own early career as an American Democrat. I will not attempt to read any part of it on this occasion; but if the Publishing Committee shall accept Dr. Curry's communication and give it a place in one of the volumes of our Proceedings, as I trust they will do, I will append the Erving letter to these remarks as a preamble.

Mr. Erving died at New York, on the 22d of July, 1850, having completed the eighty-first year of his age on the 15th of the same month. He had lived long abroad, and was under the impression that holographs, or wills written by the testator's own hand, were everywhere valid. He left duplicates of such a will, carefully drafted and deposited in safe places. But the want of witnesses to his signature was fatal, and his property was distributed according to laws governing the estates of intestates. A much larger portion of it would otherwise have gone to the late Col. John Erving, of the United States Army, and to his son, John (Langdon-Elwyn) Erving, of New York.

Letter of Hon. George W. Erving.

PARIS, Aug. 30, 1843.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, M.C.,
Boston.

MY DEAR SIR,—I wrote to you on the 25th inst., and now, pursuant to my promise, take up the matter referred to on closing that letter. My notes, however, will not be very precise in dates, for I have not any documents to assist my frail memory. All my family papers which were not lost, with a mass of public records and official correspondences and various valuable effects, in the great fire of New York some six years ago, are now locked up at Washington; amongst them my grandfather's ledgers and letters, and his more interesting early correspondence with his relations in Scotland.

My grandfather (your great-great-grandfather), John Erving, was born at Kirkwall (in the Orkneys) in the year 1690. He came to Boston at about the age of sixteen, say in the year 1706, a poor sailor-boy. In the usual course he rose from the condition of sailor to be captain when yet young; then quitted the profession, and established himself as ship-owner and merchant. He was a man of powerful intellect, of singular sagacity and strict probity. These qualities, added to

the experience gained in various voyages, produced uniform success in his commercial operations, and he died at the age of ninety-seven, the most wealthy merchant of his time in New England.

The Scotch, even of the Lowlands, are especially accurate in, and careful of, their genealogical records; the Highlanders and the natives of the northern isles still more so. They are the more tenacious of such family honors in proportion as their blood has been less mixed with the Saxon; and the more northern clans can boast that no conqueror, from the Roman downward, has ever placed his foot on their soil. Thus, though the populations of the Orkneys can be considered but as communities of poor fishermen, yet they are more proud of their pure lineage than are princes of the south; and, generally speaking, pride of descent will always be in proportion to the degree of poverty in societies, for it is a compensation. Where the distinctions of wealth and high intellectual cultivation do not exist, there family distinction is all-important. When our grandfather grew to manhood and became a merchant this ancestral pride was roused into action, and he forthwith procured from Scotland, and in regularly authentic form of the heralds, his genealogical record and the blazon of his family arms. It appears that the original family name was "Ervin Wynn," which is explained (according to my best recollection) to mean "strong man of the West."

The "clans" Bonshaw and Drom now make the family Erving. One was absorbed by the other; Bonshaw, I think, was the original Erving, and Drom the clan extinguished by the union. In the blazon of the arms, then, the right (holly or holleyn leaves) are the bearings of Bonshaw, to which also belongs the appropriate motto, "*Sub sole sub umbra virescens*;" the spread eagle on the left is of the extinct clan Drom. I do not see that any of the race appeared in public life previous to the time of Robert Bruce; then an Erving distinguished as a warrior was the King's armor-bearer.

I cannot say at what time my grandfather married, but conjecture in about 1720; his wife was Abigail Phillips, of a very old Welsh family, the head of which, Sir Richard Phillips, considered that his ancient baronetcy was more honorable than a peerage; *that* therefore he refused, but his successor accepted and became Lord Milford. Of this marriage there were four sons and four daughters, viz.:

John, who married into the English family Shirley. He died at Bath, 1816.

George, who married, in 1768, Lucy Winslow, daughter of Isaac Winslow of Roxbury. She died in 1770, leaving one son. My father took a second wife in 1775, Mary MacIntosh Royal, daughter of Brigadier-General Royal of Medford. She died childless, 1786. My father died, 1806.

James died unmarried, in the West Indies.

William, a captain in the British army, quitted that service on the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and died unmarried at Roxbury.

Elizabeth, your great-grandmother Bowdoin.

Mary, married to Colonel Scott of the English army, and Governor of Dominica and of Granada.

Anne, married to Duncan Stewart of Ardsheil in the Highlands.

Sarah, married to Colonel Waldo.

Now, having brought this genealogical matter down to your own time, I will add, respecting some of the persons or families named, whatever anecdotal that may interest you.

My uncle *John Erving* was a man of a lofty, dignified character, a perfect gentleman, loved and respected by all who knew him. His wife was a woman of superior mind, yet too proud of her Shirley¹ descent, and having also a very bad temper, she estranged her husband from his two sons, John and Shirley; these left their parents, and settled and died in the United States.

My uncle *William* was also a perfect gentleman, and passionately devoted to his profession; he was distinguished as a mathematician, and ranked very high in the English army as an engineer whilst aide-de-camp of the famous General Wolfe at the siege of Quebec. On the breaking out of the "American war," he refused to serve any longer, and retired on half pay.²

The *Winslow* family, of which was my mother, is the oldest of the Pilgrim race. Mary Chilton was the first woman who landed at Plymouth; she was married to the brother of the first Governor Winslow, and produced the first child born in the Colony; from her are descended all the Winslows.

My aunt *Sarah* was as pure a human character as ever existed, but she was so plain in person that grandfather prophesied that she would never "get a husband,"—"too ugly." He was mistaken; she was married to Colonel Waldo, an excellent man and rich withal. I have seen lately, in an English paper, notice of the decease of two sisters Waldo, old-maids, excessively rich; the notice adds that theirs was the "*oldest family in England.*" I sent that notice to my cousin Isaac Winslow of Boston for the use of the Waldos remaining amongst us.

The *Bowdoin*, or Boudoin, family I suppose you know to have been Counts of Flanders, and that one of them during the "holy wars" became King of Jerusalem.³ I suspect that the origin of this name was "Beau Doyen;" if so, the race was French before Flemish.

¹ Shirley Lord Ferrers.

² He was the founder of the Erving Professorship of Chemistry at Harvard College, having been graduated there in 1753.

³ There is no evidence to support this often repeated legend. "Baudouin"

Duncan Stewart of Ardsheil: — the father of this gentleman (who married *Anne Erving*), was at the head of the clans of Appin and Ardsheil in the rebellion of 1745; that "outbreak" failing, all his estates were sequestered. When Lord Bute became prime minister of George III., the Scotch were taken into favor under the special patronage of that Scotch minister. Great numbers of his countrymen were provided with places, pensions, etc. Duncan Stewart was made Collector of New London. Duncan was in his person what the women call a "fine man," tall, well proportioned, and with regular features; his intellect was quite moderate, but its deficiency was amply compensated by an extraordinary proportion of native cunning, to which he added great persistence in subtle and obsequious cajolery; it was thus that he built up his fortune. He effected more in a few years by these means, than a man having any dignity of character could have effected during a long life with tenfold the capacity of Duncan. When he took possession of his small post he lost no time in seeking "to better his fortune by marriage in this fine country" (said he), and for this, "came up" to Boston. There his Scotch birth procured introduction to the Scotch chief of Boston, with whose daughter Anne he *immediately* "fell in love." My grandfather a clear-sighted man, who loved his money more than Duncan loved his daughter, treated the suitor as a needy *Scotch* fortune-hunter, and drove him off; but Duncan was not to be rebutted. The poor girl's intellect was about on a par with his own; she became "love-sick," and the old gentleman, though a severe father, was sufficiently affectionate; so he finally though most reluctantly, consented to the marriage. The Revolution drove Duncan from New to Old London; there boasting, like others under similar circumstances, of his loyalty and *sufferings* in "the royal cause," he obtained the collectorship of Bermuda. Still he kept on delving, digging, soliciting, and cajoling; so procured the transfer of the Bermuda post to his second son (John), and finally the restitution of the sequestered Highland estates to which he retired, and died there in his kilt (I think it is called) or "fillibeg," Laird of Ardsheil and Appin, — dignities now held by his eldest son Charles, an innocent inoffensive, half-witted gentleman.

Mary MacIntosh Royal, my father's second wife, was a daughter of Brigadier-General Royal of Medford, who married a daughter of General MacIntosh, a Scotchman in the service of Holland. He had large estates in the Dutch Colony of Surinam. These he bequeathed in equal portions to his daughter Royal and another daughter who had married a Mr. Palmer. Mrs. Royal bequeathed her estate in equal

has long been a common French name; and no efforts to discover the precise ancestry of Pierre Baudouin, who fled from Rochelle in 1685 and came to New England in 1687, have thus far been successful.

portions to my mother-in-law and her other daughter who was married to Sir William Pepperell.

The *Pepperell* baronetcy :— This was of very honorable origin. In the “old French war,” which terminated in the English conquest of Canada, their success was *wholly* due to the New England *militia* commanded by General Pepperell of Saco. The English naval commander Warren nevertheless contrived to appropriate to his own use all the rich plunder of the captured city, in contempt of “Yankee” militia; the Government of England should have made him disgorge, but that operation is contrary to its buccaneer code. So they gave a baronetcy to Pepperell, and a service of silver plate, on the several pieces of which was engraved the acknowledgment of his services; and besides this, they honored him with a coat of arms from their heralds’ office, with one of their pun mottoes, namely, “Peperi”!

Old Sir William was as modest as brave, and he left the Englishman in quiet possession of his plunder. This worthy man was connected by marriage with the “Sparhawks,” an old family “*seated*” at Kittery near Portsmouth in New Hampshire; and having no children of his own he took under his care, by a sort of adoption, that one of the Kits who had been named after him “William.” This William Sparhawk was a fine lad, and grew up to be a very handsome man. He had received a good college education, and was polished in his manners and address. These advantages, added to his near relationship to the old general, though he was not the eldest of the nephews, procured him the succession to the title and plate, with the name Pepperell and the motto “Peperi.” This my mother-in-law’s brother-in-law gave the lie to craniology; he had a very large *skull*, but nearly empty; he died some years ago. The title is extinct. “*Sic transit gloria.*” (Mrs. Jarvis, wife of the patriot Dr. Jarvis, was a Sparhawk, sister of Sir William Pepperell.)

My father and Uncle John emigrated to England, as you know. Some account of that emigration may be interesting to you. As to Uncle John, I can say but little; he was, as I think, a *radical* royalist. But not so my father; he was amongst those who in the commencement of the “troubles” opposed the proceedings of the British Ministry, and on those matters was much in communion with the Adamses and others; but when the dispute tended to *separation*, and when he saw that the opposition had resolved on *armed* resistance, *he separated* from them, for he considered a resort to force a “rebellion” not to be justified by the then position of affairs, and his opinion also was that such means of redress must fail; that it was impossible for the “Colonies” to resist with success the power of Great Britain. The British Government, always precipitate and violent in its measures, had determined on the expedient of a Council by writ of “*Mandamus*,” for the maintenance of the “King’s authority,”—this Council to be composed of the most influential indi-

viduals in Boston. The then position of our family there recommended it specially to this royal favor. Thus three of its members — grandfather, father, and Uncle John — were made Councillors. My grandfather, whose first ambition was to preserve his wealth from all hazards, pleaded his advanced age on declining to accept of a seat at the board. His sons accepted, — John willingly, George not without hesitation.

General Washington soon disturbed these wise arrangements of the British Government, and compelled its troops to evacuate Boston. The "Loyalists" of course fled, and amongst them not a few needy adventurers under the name of "Loyalists," to proclaim their "sufferings" and obtain pensions in England, so that a sufficiency of transports to carry them away were scarcely to be had; a ship, however, was specially appointed for the use of the "Mandamus Council." The capture of Boston by the American "militia" had totally changed my father's opinion as to what would be the result of the struggle, yet he was deeply compromised; *revocare gradum* was impossible. When the ship was outside the lighthouse, and his colleagues were assembled on its deck discussing state affairs, and all full of confidence that they should soon be brought back in triumph, he said with great solemnity, "Gentlemen, not one of you will ever see that place again." Arrived at Halifax, *they* there expected the summons for their triumphal return; my father forthwith took passage for, and with his wife and child arrived safely in, London. The other members of the Council finally followed his example. These gentlemen were individually consulted by the Secretary of State as to the prospect of affairs in the "Colonies." "Soft words suit best petitioner's interest." Thus the governmental views were flattered by the emigrants. My father's views, unfavorable to the Government, were frankly expressed; consequently he was frowned on and no longer consulted; so after remaining about a year in London, he retired to the country, where he resided about fourteen years, — till my grandfather's death. In the mean time his moderate income was derived from my mother-in-law's Surinam estate, out of which, however, he was able to save enough for the expenses of his son's education, which occupied all his attention, for he had no child (living) by his second wife.

He remained always repenting of his error. Many a time and oft has he expressed to me his most bitter regrets, and that his only consolation was that his errors had not deprived me of my rights as an American. "I have committed," said he, "a great fault, but you are not responsible. I brought you away a child (of five years); but remember that when you are twenty-one you are freed from my authority as father and will then return to your native country." And so he sent me, and there commences *my* history, — not to be written. After the

death of my grandfather, my father took a house in London, and there he died whilst I was *Chargé d'Affaires* in Spain. He remained to the day of his death an impassioned American, as you may probably see in his correspondence with Governor Bowdoin. He carried this deep-rooted affection into the smallest circumstances. He imported salt fish, — as though it could not be purchased in London, — and he gave regularly his salt-fish dinners; he was delighted more with a hickory walking-stick that I gave to him than with a rich gold snuff-box which I purchased for him here in Paris. All his conversation was about the United States and their future prospects; and when I was Consul and Agent of the United States in London, he was never so pleased as when I could pick up some intelligent American as guest at his table. You see, then, that my father had made me an American, though I had not been so of my own proper right and disposition.

But what made me a *democrat*, which he was not? In affairs of government he was “liberal” because the temper of his mind was just, mild, and generous, but his political opinions tended to limited monarchy. What made the son, who adored the father, a radical democrat? Thus it was: the father had for system never to influence the opinions of his son on the two important points, — politics and religion; he left his son perfectly at large to direct his own studies, never recommending even a course of reading. The many works of philosophy and history which his library contained were at my disposal, and I devoured them without restraint. Meditation on these and on what I observed of turpitude in the monarchical and aristocratic systems of government formed the basis of my creed; a natural aptitude to the precision of mathematical reasoning, added to an innate horror of all that is unjust, of all fraud, of oppression, powerful over weak, rich over poor, completed my political education, and I became, as I have always remained without the least deviation, democrat in the full sense of that term. Indeed these political sentiments are not susceptible of change, for they are bound up with the moral; they make a *religion*, in which no man can be more sincere and devout than I am. Yet I am not “Catholic” to the extent of supposing that all out of the “pale” are to be “damned.” It is a good religion which makes an honest man. I have a perfect respect for conscience; men may be perfectly virtuous and sincere though in error; and again “to err is human,” and which of us, however sincere, can *positively* assert that he is *not* in error. Certainly there is as much honor and civic virtue amongst those of our citizens who are inimical to *pure* democracy, as is to be found amongst *professed* Democrats, — it may be more; for it is not every one who says, “Lord, Lord,” that is to be believed. I have learnt to distrust professions, and in fact have *well* known but few men whose political principles were *religious*. Apropos

of these truths, I will expose to you the *why* a certain *pretender* has, as you tell me, lately joined the O'Connell clamor, and why indeed in all things he is so *ultra* anti-anglican. A few years ago he visited England, and he was not received with the distinction which he merited; on the contrary, he had reason to be disgusted and offended. The *book* was the first discharge of bile; Irish agitation is No. 2; and that we may not suffer by a more important No. 3, it were well that he be kept aloof from the *white* goal. There are few who are *inconvertible* by personal considerations; the political profession of individuals is to be viewed in connection with their social positions. When a man like your grand-uncle Bowdoin is so placed in the community by the advantages of education, fortune, and family as to be an aristocrat, yet is a consistent and uniform democrat, then only my confidence is entire.

I have been more diffuse in these memoranda than I expected to be; and worse, contrary to my expressed intention, I have unwittingly introduced too much of myself. I have been thus seduced by a peculiar feeling which you can hardly conceive of *now*; you will when at my age. I write to a *young* man of great promise, who a few years ago (it seems to me but ten years) I had a baby in my arms; and I write on the affairs of our common family, — these reminiscences of olden time, when being at your now age my hours glided so gleely (gleefully) in company with your honored father and mother, the most excellent Mr. Bowdoin, and my aunt, your great-great-grandmother, the very paragon of matrons. Alas! all the fair illusions of that happy period quickly passed, and gave place to the realities of general society with which my heart had no communion. When we can no longer look forward with hope, we are still happy if we can look back with satisfaction. However over-copious my notes, yet you may find in them *hiati*; and if so, I will fill them up to the best of my power, and reply to whatever questions they may suggest to you. My narrations may also contain errors, but are free from fable, — in so far have the advantage of all histories, which apart from unavoidable errors are at least one third fable.

My dear sir, yours very truly and sincerely,

G. W. E.

P. S. Herewith I enclose two curious little documents for your family archives, — one the tax-collector's bill for *Province, Town, and County* taxes paid by my father in 1770; and the other a receipt for 5. 2. paid by my grandmother "for the nursing her son George" in the year 1739.

Diplomatic Services of George William Erving.

The first quarter of this century was a period of great interest and activity in our international relations. For a part of the time Napoleon was in the zenith of his power and conquests. His ambitious projects for himself and family were colossal, and he aimed at nothing less than the subordination of Europe and the Mediterranean countries to his personal rule. As he found leisure or means at his command, and when more immediate designs upon Russia, Austria, Germany, and England were not so urgent or feasible in their execution, he sought, by combination of arms and intrigue, to attach the Peninsula to his dominion and to establish his brother Joseph upon the throne.

Spain had wealthy possessions on the American continent, and was our neighbor not for friendly intercourse but for selfish and hostile ends. Her pride and vanity and procrastination complicated and embarrassed serious questions, and aggravated minor ones into formidable international disputes. In 1793, Washington in a message spoke of the "restitution of property escaping into the territories of each other, the mutual exchange of fugitives from justice, and the mutual interferences of the Indians lying between us." Originally the nominal possessions of the Spanish Crown had touched, as was claimed, the territory of Russia on the Pacific coast of North America; and in the question of the limits of territories between Great Britain and the United States, which came so near involving the two nations in a war, the claim of Spain to what we succeeded to by our purchase of Louisiana entered not inconsiderably into the contention.¹ The acquisition of Louisiana left unsettled the eastern boundary, and the heritage was a diplomatic dispute for twenty years. The navigation of the Mississippi created and prolonged an angry controversy. The acquisition of Florida, in itself and in its connected questions, was constantly a matter of argument, crimination, and negotiation. Spoliations upon American commerce, violations of strict neutrality in allowing Great Britain to occupy Florida as a base of military movements and in failing to control the Indians from hostile aggressions upon the States, illegal seizures and condemnation of American vessels in and near the waters of the Mediterranean, furnished subject and occasion for numerous diplomatic notes and despatches.

¹ In the Instructions to Mr. Erving, May 30, 1816, the Secretary of State was careful to have avoided, in any adjustment of boundaries with Spain, whatever "might affect our claims on Columbia River and on the Pacific." Mr. Jefferson, who purchased Louisiana, did not claim that it extended west of the Rocky Mountains. He said, "To the waters of the Pacific we can found no claim in right of Louisiana."

During the years mentioned and a few anterior there were most delicate and difficult questions growing out of the conduct of the Spanish Ministers in Washington, — Gardoquin, Irujo, and Onís, — who in their assumptions of superiority forgot their obligations to the country to which they were accredited, and conspired to produce disaffection in, and one of them the dismemberment of, the Republic. These ministerial imbroglios constitute a romantic chapter in our history ; and the learned discussions they engendered, disagreeable and menacing at the time, have resulted in settling some important questions as to the relations which foreign ministers sustain to the government to which they are accredited. In Dr. Wharton's "Digest of International Law," a treasury of information and wise discussion, can be found a detail of the facts connected with these unpleasantnesses.

This period was contemporaneous with the Algerine War. Our relations with the Barbary Powers gave much trouble until Decatur taught them and Europe to respect our rights at sea.

In the formative epoch from 1776 to 1820, when the United States were slowly, in the face of physical and moral obstacles, establishing their independence and their co-equality among nations, the Government was fortunate in its foreign representatives. This was true generally in Europe, especially in Spain. The labors of these men, unheralded and unrecorded except in the unread archives of the State Department, have never been properly appreciated. In the erection of monuments and the national recognition of benefactors, the country has not been quick to recognize the grand and beneficial achievements of these remote and quiet laborers. The Government had during these eventful years the useful services in Spain of John Jay, William Short, William Carmichael, David Humphreys, Thomas Pinckney, Charles Pinkney, James Monroe, and George W. Erving.

The object of this communication is to give some account of the diplomatic services of *George William Erving*. The first post offered to him was that of Chargé d'Affaires in Portugal. On July 22, 1804, President Jefferson asked him to take the agency of our affairs, or the consulate, in Tunis. These he was constrained to decline on account of duties to his father, far advanced in life and insulated in some degree in London by reason of his decided loyalty to the United States. These proffers were made because of the efficiency and ability he had shown as agent in London for managing claims and appeals, under the treaty "for the relief of seamen," in the High Court of Admiralty and before the Board of Commissioners. Jefferson, to whom he was introduced by letter from Samuel Adams, and Madison, to whom he was presented by Governor Monroe in Richmond, so confided in him that, despite the resignations, he was, on Nov. 22, 1804, without solicitation, appointed Secretary to the Legation at Madrid. He promptly

proceeded from London to his post, and began a career marked by most beneficial services to his country. In the absence of his chief, Hon. James Bowdoin, his cousin, who never reached Madrid, the appointment as Secretary resulted in Erving's becoming and continuing *Chargé d'Affaires*. The Instructions to Bowdoin were repeated to Erving. He was to look after the spoliations of Spanish cruisers, and considering the manner in which the mission of Monroe and Pinkney terminated, — the "obstinate refusal to meet reasonable overtures" and the posture of relations between the two countries, — he was specially charged to take no steps towards their revival, but also not to conceal the cause of the reserve. He was to observe the ordinary civilities incident to a state of peace, and to be specially watchful of Spanish cruisers and of the rights of American citizens. The serious condition of affairs when Erving became the sole representative of our country at Madrid may be inferred from the remarks made by Monroe, Secretary of State, in 1811, in an unofficial talk with Señor Bernabue, the Spanish consul. Mr. Monroe affirmed that authentic documents existed in the Department of State which showed that Spanish Ministers in Washington had sought to excite discontent, had suggested means for, and by intrigues had endeavored to promote, the dismemberment of the Republic, and that spoliations on American commerce had never been adjusted, notwithstanding a convention between the two countries had provided therefor.

The arrival of Erving in Madrid occurred at a time of much agitation. The great naval battle of Trafalgar had been fought the year before. In 1806 there was open discord in the royal family. The feuds in the household were matters of common notoriety, and caused embarrassment in political circles. The first visible symptom of impending convulsion was the arrest of Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias, by order of his father, Charles IV. The breach was caused by a secret application of the Prince to Bonaparte, but he was released on mentioning the names of his advisers. Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, a favorite of the Queen, was suspected of having most ambitious schemes in alliance with Napoleon. Erving says, in a letter to Madison, August 10, 1807, that the Emperor of France made an offer of the electorate of Hanover to Godoy, for which, over and above the troops furnished, he paid a considerable sum of money out of his own funds. The results of the war made necessary another disposition of the territory, and the Prince was told that he should have provision made for him elsewhere; but believing that imperial promises were made only to deceive him, "he was furious." Popular indignation was strong against the reigning sovereign, and he, the Queen, and Godoy projected an escape to some of the dependencies in America; but their departure was frustrated by the friends of Ferdinand. Erving cultivated pleasant relations with the

"power behind the throne," and had several unofficial communications with him in reference to the wishes of the United States. He speaks well of Godoy in his administration of public affairs, and characterizes him as a "perfect courtier" and an "adept politician."

This strange man, born at Badajoz in 1768, had a marvellous history. Some of our romance writers would need little invention to take the incidents of his checkered career and weave them into a thrilling story. Ford, in his unique book on Spain, the piquancy and freshness of which have been emasculated in the later editions of Murray's Handbook, indulges freely his Hispano-and-Franco-phobia, and speaks of Godoy as "a toady," Charles IV.'s "wife's minion," "vile tool of Bonaparte," "impoverishing and bartering away the kingdom," "stipulating only, mean to the last, for filthy lucre and pensions." In 1808, at Aranjuez, in order to save Godoy, the object of search and vengeance on the part of soldiers and mob, Charles IV. abdicated in favor of Ferdinand VII., who arrived in Madrid on the 23d of March. On the same day entered the city Achille Murat, — the French having invaded Spain and pushed their conquests and occupation as far as the capital. Murat had no purpose, under instructions from his imperial brother-in-law, to give more than the faintest semblance of acquiescence in the claims of Ferdinand, and soon shoved him aside as a useless supernumerary. He arrogated the Presidency of the Supreme Junta of Spain; and the weak and timid Ferdinand, influenced by the threats or promises of Napoleon, ingloriously left the country and joined the remainder of the royal family at Bayonne, where he soon ceded to Napoleon all his rights to the Spanish Crown, and afterwards importuned him for a princess of the Imperial family.¹ In June, Napoleon transferred these rights to his brother Joseph, to whom Ferdinand obsequiously sent his felicitations on his victories over the Spanish armies, whom he called "the rebel subjects of Joseph." Joseph sent an address to the Spanish nation, and soon followed to Madrid, where on the 25th June he was proclaimed king. A few days prior to the proclamation the houses of the foreign ministers were illuminated, the compliment having been invited by the usual notification. None of the ministers, however, received credentials to Joseph, and in a month or two he was obliged to fly and Madrid was evacuated by the French. Joseph's head-quarters continually shifted. The proverbial loyalty of Spaniards to the throne was fully tested, and the absent and contemptible sovereign was proclaimed king with pomp and ceremony and illuminations and bull-fights. The country was governed in a very irregular manner, — the provinces by Juntas and the nation by a Supreme Junta, which moved the seat of authority according to the exigencies of war, the

¹ Edinburgh Review, February, 1815, p. 505.

advance or the receding of the army of invasion. Subsequently, in the winter, the French reoccupied Madrid, and Joseph also reappeared.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this sketch to trace the military movements in the Peninsula, large materials for which exist in Mr. Erving's minute and interesting despatches, or the fugitive and changeable governments in Spain, or the difficulties of residence and transportation which befell our faithful representative in his efforts to be "near" the seat of authority and to avail himself of the whims and caprices and necessities of the Ministry, in order to adjust pending disputes, or to seize an opportune moment for acquiring Florida.

In 1809, April 14, Erving obtained from the migratory Supreme Junta an order for the release of American vessels detained at Algeciras, the port near Gibraltar; and a month later he was successfully remonstrating against the British search of American vessels and imprisonment of American seamen in the harbor of Cadiz. Commanders of British men of war claimed the right to board any merchant vessel and seize and carry off any British subjects liable to military duty; as is well known, this claim of the Right of Search and Impressment led to the War of 1812 for Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.

In execution of his grasping continental policy, Napoleon sought to cripple Great Britain by his famous Berlin and Milan Decrees, which declared Great Britain to be in a state of blockade, prohibited all intercourse with her, and pronounced all goods of British origin to be lawful prize. The Government of Great Britain retaliated by the first Orders in Council, in 1807, which prohibited all trade with France and her European possessions which did not pass through England, and in 1809 by another series, which revived "underhand and in detail," as said the "Edinburgh Review," the monopoly of 1807. These belligerent acts affected all neutral nations, nearly annihilated all neutral trade, and were particularly harmful to the growing trade of the United States. Our Embargo Act of 1807-1808, coerced by the European measures so hostile to our shipping and commerce, caused complaints in Spain, especially as enforced against Florida. Erving successfully replied to Cevallos, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the United States could not discriminate in favor of Spain, nor show partiality to her, especially as Spain herself had issued decrees similar to those of Berlin and Milan, and had sustained the policy which necessitated our defensive and retaliatory measures.

For a portion of this time the relation of Erving to the Spanish Government was one of peculiar delicacy and of much personal embarrassment, and much of his intercourse was necessarily informal and unofficial. Chevalier Onis, the Spanish Representative in Washington, *demandé* to be received officially, — the recognition of the United States being very important to his struggling country, — but our Gov-

ernment would not deviate from its deliberate purpose to avoid every act whatever which might have a tendency to afford to either of the belligerents even a pretext of complaint. While the possession of the sovereignty was in doubt, the President refused to recognize prematurely either claimant, Ferdinand or Joseph. Mr. Erving exercised most scrupulous caution not to commit himself or his Government, and at the same time the utmost tact and diligence in watching for and guarding the interests of American commerce and citizens.

Early in February, 1810, the French occupied points around Cadiz and besieged the neighboring Isle de Leon, which was at that time the seat of Government. A pacific proposition from Joseph, then at Seville, to the city of Cadiz was indignantly rejected, and he was bluntly informed that Cadiz acknowledged no king but Ferdinand. The Supreme Junta, having to disperse, appointed a Council of Regency of five members. It is characteristic of Spanish character to hold on in an unequal contest. Defeats and disasters do not subdue. When all seems lost, a display of superhuman courage and the employment of means apparently the most inadequate revive hopes and expel or cripple invaders. In one of his despatches to Secretary Robert Smith, written in 1809, Erving bears testimony to what he had observed. Speaking of the Supreme Junta and of the obstinacy of the contest, he refers to their unquestioned patriotism, indefatigable zeal, undaunted firmness in the midst of most pressing dangers, individual disinterestedness, vast labors under difficult circumstances, struggling without despair of the public cause against the disadvantages of its own feeble texture, the impossibility of bringing into operation interior resources of the country, insufficiency of those from abroad, vigor of the enemy without, activity of intrigue and treason within, the disorganization and dispersion of armies, the total defection of allies on one side and the total subjugation on the other.

While this contest was waging and all Spain seemed to be occupied by hostile forces and there was a time "of terror and confusion," Mr. Erving, writing from an American vessel in the harbor of Cadiz, said the Government would probably excuse his retiring from his post. The Secretary of State, Nov. 1, 1809, had written, "Whether the interest or the honor of the United States may require you to remain or to withdraw, is a question to be submitted to your sound discretion, to be exercised according to circumstances," after the despatches of Onís should reach the Supreme Junta. That his departure might not be considered "abrupt, precipitate, or clandestine," Mr. Erving spoke on the streets of Cadiz and to prominent persons of his intention; and that he might profit by any reverse in the current of affairs he went on board an English ship and sailed to Gibraltar. The Spanish and English being driven from their stronghold and the Government of

the Regency having been removed to Cadiz, Mr. Erving felt there was no sufficient reason for remaining longer, and so he returned to America by way of London, reaching New York on August 1, 1810.

Wellington's victory at Salamanca, in 1812, drove Soult out of Seville and Joseph out of Madrid, and on August 14 Madrid surrendered to the Iron Duke.

The Government did not permit Erving to enjoy his leisure very long. Needing his diplomatic experience and ability, the President, on Jan. 5, 1812, appointed him a special Minister to Copenhagen, charged with the subject of spoliations committed under the Danish flag on the commerce of the United States. Having had his audience on June 5, he entered at once, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, *in medias res*, asking a settlement of pending questions, and on the 23d he reports that since his arrival the depredations of the Danish privateers had been discontinued. During his residence he was active in the protection of American commerce and in securing the release of captured vessels. The Napoleonic wars unsettled all public law and apparently legalized all violations of neutral rights. In a despatch of Feb. 12, 1813, Erving reports with grave satisfaction, "I hope to make it evident that our Government has afforded as effectual and complete protection to commerce during the last year, as it is possible for neutral commerce in these times to receive." He took leave May 12, 1813, having successfully finished within eleven months the business for which he was sent.

In 1814 the French under the combined assaults of Spain and England had suffered such reverses that Ferdinand was able to return to his native country and begin his tyrannical reign. Six years of suffering and losses caused by the war covering the whole area of the Peninsula were not easy to repair. Exile and other misfortunes ought to have taught some lessons of wisdom, but Ferdinand was an accentuated Bourbon and utterly unteachable. Moderate measures initiated the return, but the ill-fitting mask was soon discarded and the true character of the despot was made manifest. The arrest and imprisonment of many men of prominence consolidated the authority and power of the King. The potent influence of the clergy was invoked in his behalf, and readily obtained. The Constitution of 1812 was trampled under foot. Freedom of the press was abolished.

Anthony Morris, of Pennsylvania, a worthy citizen who had been President of the State Senate, having been empowered as Special Agent in Madrid to make and receive informal communications, had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs in reference to the landing of British troops in Florida, thus violating the neutrality of Spain and giving practical aid to our enemy during war. He was treated, according to his own statement, with "cold contempt."

The President, learning during the recess of the Senate that the Government of Spain was re-established and that Ferdinand was seated on the throne with the consent of the nation, and ever anxious to promote a good understanding between the two countries, immediately decided on sending a full Minister to Spain. He made choice of Erving, who, after voluntarily closing his mission in Copenhagen, was travelling in the south of Europe, and on August 11, 1814, commissioned him as Minister Plenipotentiary to a country where he had served so faithfully and honorably. This was a just recognition of skill, fidelity, and ability. The original letter, yellow and dingy, written partly in cipher, signed "J. Monroe," Secretary of State, enclosing the commission, is still preserved in the archives of the Legation at Madrid.

Such were the irritations growing out of the past, that the passports asked for were refused, and it was near two years before Erving was received. During the interval Mr. Erving wrote, on March 16, 1815, that Anthony Morris, on the refusal of the Spanish Government to receive the regularly accredited minister, had flattered himself that he could be promoted to the post, and so was privy to personal objections to Erving, based on his intimacy and negotiations with the King of Naples — Achille Murat — when he was lieutenant of Napoleon at Madrid. As afterwards became manifest, the nomination was specially acceptable to Ferdinand, because when Erving was Chargé he adhered to the popular cause (which was Ferdinand's) during the French invasion under Napoleon.

The Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Luis de Onís, had so offended our Government by his "intrigues and turbulence" that all official communication with him had ceased. In 1811 President Madison transmitted to the Senate and House an intercepted letter of Onís, in which he spoke "of the servile meanness and adulation of the Administration in relation to their oracle, Bonaparte," and of the little hope of obtaining anything favorable "but by energy, by force, and by chastisement." Subsequent events had not mollified the unpleasantness, rather aggravated it, and it was unnecessary for Erving to proceed to his post. In fact, the refusal of the application for safe conduct was tantamount to a rejection. On Jan. 17, 1815, the Secretary of State, in a direct communication to Cevallos, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed him of the desire of the United States to reopen the diplomatic relations which had been suspended during the struggle for the Spanish Monarchy. The territory of Spain being then in the possession of nearly equal contending armies, victory sometimes favoring each and the ultimate issue altogether precarious, the United States could not undertake to decide and refused to interfere between the competitors or make itself a party to the disputes respecting the Spanish Monarchy. The situation was now different; and serious as were the objections to

Onis, "not bred in doctrines of political purity, and scarcely capable of believing in the total absence of those corrupt practices so familiar to him," the President had notwithstanding received informal communications from him. It being understood that Ferdinand desired that Onis should be received, the Government was willing, as an act of courtesy to his Government, to forego its objections and acknowledge him as the Spanish Minister. As Mr. Erving had been practically rejected, explanations of the condition of affairs and of the mind of the President could not be made; but now the President hoped that Mr. Erving would be received and mutual diplomatic intercourse be restored. To this request Anthony Morris was authorized by the Spanish Government to reply that there never had been any personal objection to Mr. Erving, and passports would be regularly issued to him.

Mr. Erving, knowing that he would not be received until Onis was, had returned to America, and on March 11, 1816, the Secretary of State wrote, "You will set out in discharge of the duties of your mission to Spain as soon after the receipt of this letter as circumstances will permit." The restoration of intercourse furnished, it was thought, a favorable opportunity for the settlement of every difference with that power. The former grievances remained unsettled, and because of the strained relations of the long European conflict new ones had been added. The spoliations on American commerce, the injuries which grew out of the suppression of the right of deposit at New Orleans, the settlement on just principles of the boundaries of Louisiana, and the acquisition of Florida, were the important matters intrusted to the new Envoy. On his arrival in Madrid an audience was not promptly given as he had been led to expect, and this drew from him an earnest and dignified letter of remonstrance which secured his reception.

In August, 1818, the Spanish Government suspended all negotiations with our Minister, in consequence of General Jackson's military operations in Florida, and severe charges were made against the American Government. It was not until the next year that Erving was able to place before the Spanish Minister the full text of a despatch of John Quincy Adams sustaining General Jackson and casting the entire blame on Spain. While many occasions have arisen in our history for the vindication of the country from aspersions and for the assertion of the great principles of international law as applicable to a Republic, it may well be doubted whether the archives of the State Department contain a document more lucid in its statement of facts, more overwhelming in logic, more exalted in its principles, or breathing a loftier and more defiant tone of manly, indignant, large-souled patriotism, than this letter of Mr. Adams.

During Mr. Erving's ministry occurred that singular but profitable episode in our national life, known as the Algerine War. The Barbary

States in North Africa for many years pursued a system of brigandage and semi-piracy, and were regular freebooters on the sea. Singularly, the riparian States of the Mediterranean and other European nations, from having as much on their hands as they could well manage, yielded to these insults and exactions. Treaties even were negotiated recognizing the right to tribute money.¹ One was concluded in 1795 with the United States, and in the course of years the demands of the Algerine Government became so impudent and unreasonable that it was necessary to resist them. Vessels of the United States were detained for the payment of about \$21,600, due annually in naval stores under the treaty, and for certain other sums resting on usage, as \$20,000 on presentation of a Consul, \$17,000 of biennial presents to the officers of the Government, and some incidental and contingent presents for various other things. The Dey of Algiers, grown insolent by his successful levies of blackmail, committed outrages on American and other consuls, seized vessels as prizes, and condemned captives to slavery. In 1815, "the moment we had brought to an honorable conclusion our war with a nation the most powerful in Europe on the seas," a squadron, under command of Commodore Decatur, was detached from our naval force, and sent to the Mediterranean to take satisfaction for the wrongs which Algiers had done to us. The Commodore sought, found, and attacked the Algerine fleet and made prize of two ships, one of them the principal ship commanded by the Admiral. This brilliant victory forced a treaty of peace, concluded by Decatur and Shaler, the American Consul-General at Algiers, on the one side, and the Dey of Algiers on the other. In this treaty all pretensions to tribute, under any name or form, were relinquished. The gallant Commodore required the negotiations to be conducted on board the American fleet, and refused to suspend hostilities even while the negotiations were pending. To a petition for a truce of three hours to deliberate on the terms the laconic response was, "Not a minute." In three hours, although the distance from the vessel to the shore was five miles, the treaty was returned signed, and the same boat brought the liberated prisoners. A happy instance, worthy of imitation, of relaxation of the Moorish habit of procrastination!

In 1816 the Dey, under the flimsy pretext that the stipulations of the treaty had not been complied with, addressed a letter to Mr. Madi-

¹ On Feb. 5, 1802, Mr. Erving writes privately from London to Mr. Madison: "Mr. King, I presume, has informed you that the present of jewels, &c., has been sent to the Bey of Tunis; the guns and pistols are preparing, the stocks studded with diamonds *according to his direction*. Knowing that this is the last tribute he will receive, I may venture to say I was never more mortified than when by Mr. King's desire I went to see these presents put up and despatched, or felt greater contempt for that miserable acquiescence in European policy which first induced us to pay these robbers."

son, declaring the treaty annulled and presenting the alternative of war or the revival of the former treaty with its annual tribute. The Department found the Arabic missive a puzzle, and much time elapsed before a translation could be obtained. It was finally put into English, and a copy of it and the reply were forwarded to the Legation at Madrid. I am not violating instructions as to secrecy of archives by inserting as a diplomatic curiosity a copy of the letter, which I discovered in a mass of unbound and unclassified letters:—

TRANSLATION.

With the aid and assistance of Divinity and in the reign of our Sovereign, the Asylum of the World, powerful and Great Monarch, transactor of all good actions, the best of men, the shadow of God, Director of the good order, King of Kings, Supreme Ruler of the World, Emperor of the Earth, Emulator of Alexander the Great, possessor of great forces, sovereign of the two Worlds and of the Seas, King of Arabia and Persia, Emperor, Son of an Emperor and Conqueror, Mahmood han (may God end his life with prosperity and his reign be everlasting and glorious) His humble and obedient Servant actual Sovereign, Governor and Chief of Algiers, submitted forever to the orders of his Imperial Majesty's Noble Throne, *Omer Pasha* (may his government be happy and prosperous).

To His Majesty the Emperor of America, its adjacent and depending provinces and Coasts, and wherever his government may extend, our noble friend, the support of Kings of the Nations of Jesus, the Pillar of all Christian Sovereigns, the most glorious amongst the Princes, elected amongst many Lords and Nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable, James Madison Emperor of America (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous) wishing him long possession of the Seat of his blessed Throne, and long life and health, Amen. Hoping that your health is in good state I inform you that mine is excellent (thanks to the Supreme Being) constantly addressing my humble prayers to the Almighty for your felicity.

After many years have elapsed, you have at last sent a Squadron Comanded by Admiral Decatur (your most humble servant) for the purpose of treating of peace with us; I received the letter of which he was the bearer and understood its contents; the enmity which existed between us having been extinguished, you desired to make peace as France and England have done. Immediately after the arrival of your Squadron in our harbour I sent my answer to your Servant the Admiral through the medium of the Swedish Consul, whose proposals I was disposed to agree to on condition that our frigate and Sloop of War, taken by you, should be restored to us and brought back to Algiers; on these same Conditions we would sign peace according to your wishes and request: our answer having thus been explained to your Servant the Admiral by the Swedish Consul he agreed to treat with us on the above mentioned conditions; but having afterwards insisted upon the restitution of all American Citizens as well as upon a certain sum of money for several Merchant Vessels made prizes by us and of every other object belonging to the Americans, We did not hesi-

tate a moment to comply with his wishes and in consequence of which we have restored to the said Admiral (your Servant) all that he demanded from us ; in the meantime the said Admiral having given his word to send back our two Ships of War and not having performed his promise, he has thus violated the faithful articles of peace which were signed between us, and by so doing a new treaty must be made.

I inform you therefore that a Treaty of peace having been signed between America and us during the reign of *Hassan Pasha* twenty years past I propose to renew the said Treaty on the same basis specified in it and if you agree to it our friendship will be solid and lasting.

I intended to be on the highest terms of amity with our friends the Americans than ever before, being the first Nation with which I made peace, but as they have not been able to put into execution our present Treaty, it appears necessary for us to treat on the above mentioned conditions. We hope with the assistance of God that you will answer this our letter immediately after you shall have a perfect knowledge of its contents, if you agree (according to our request) to the conditions specified in the said Treaty, please to send us an early answer, if on the contrary you are not satisfied with my propositions, you will act against the sacred duty of men and against the laws of Nations, requesting only that you will have the goodness to remove your Consul as soon as possible, assuring you it will be very agreeable to us.

These being our last words to you We pray God to keep you in his holy guard.

Written in the year of Hegira 1231 the 20 day of the month Dyemaziel evvel — corresponding to A. D. 1816 April 24.

Signed in our well guarded City of Algiers.

Signed

OMAR *Son of Moohammed*

*Conqueror and Great.*¹

¹ An analogous but inferior specimen of royal grandiloquence and titular display may be seen in the commission issued to Gardoqui in 1784. It begins thus: "Don Carlos by the grace of God King of Castile, of Leon, of Arragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Cordova, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the East and West Indies Islands and Terra Firma, of the Ocean sea, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and Milan, Count of Apsburg, of Flanders, Tirol and Barcelona, Lord of Biscay, of Molina, &c."

One of the complaints of the Dey was that the bounty was paid in money instead of certain naval stores, etc., of which he was in need. English history furnishes us an example of a complaint exactly the reverse. When Catherine of Braganza, the Infanta of Portugal, was betrothed in 1662 to Charles II., her dowry, among other things, was to consist of the territory of Tangier and £500,000 sterling, ready money. The Earl of Sandwich was despatched with a fleet to take possession of Tangier and, on his return, to conduct the Queen to England. The Queen Mother, unable to pay more than one half of her daughter's portion, pledged herself to pay the residue within the year. The Ambassador, reluctantly consenting to receive the moiety, was soon confounded and mortified by the discovery that the sum, instead of being paid in ready money, was delivered in the form of bags of sugar, spices, and other merchandise.

The President to this gasconade replied in a dignified manner, saying that the United States preferred war to tribute, and demanding the observance of the late treaty which inhibited tribute and the enslavement of captives. "The United States, while they wish for war with no nation, will buy peace of none. It is a principle incorporated into the settled policy of America, that as peace is better than war, war is better than tribute." Decatur, "generous and brave," had promised, not as a stipulation of the treaty, but as "a compliment and a favor" to the Dey, to restore to Algerine officers the captured vessels "as they were," and to furnish an escort; and he fulfilled his pledge by putting the vessel in the possession of an Algerine officer at Carthage. The frigate arrived at an early day at Algiers; but the Spanish Government alleged that the capture of the brig had taken place so near the Spanish shore as to be an unlawful prize, and detained it at Carthage. The Dey pretended and insisted that the restoration was an essential part of the treaty. The Commodore, blunt and honest and just as he was brave, flatly contradicted the Dey. The Spanish Government, which might easily have prevented any disagreement, finally set at liberty the vessel, "as an act of comity to the United States," and, as Onis said, without any equivalent from Algiers and with a view to prevent any misunderstanding. Some controversy arose between Spain and the United States, in which Erving represented his Government with his usual energy, tact, and intelligence. The Instructions, May 30, 1816, explicit and full, required him to use his best endeavors for a satisfactory accommodation of the affair. The Dey said he received the brig from Spain for a consideration, and demanded in consequence indemnity equal to her value and the ransom of the crew. This claim was "too unjust and absurd to admit of any discussion;" and Instructions were accordingly issued to Commodore Chauncey "to protect our commerce from Algerine piracy," and to act in reference to such a state of things as the recommencement of hostilities by the Dey might create.

From the beginning until the close of Mr. Erving's ministry in Spain, he never lost sight of his original Instructions. With an infinity of smaller and more harassing matters pressing upon him, he nevertheless kept his eye steadily on the graver questions which he knew his Government to have most at heart. By all the means, personal and official, which a Representative can properly use, by cultivating pleasant social relations with members of the royal family, the various Governments and influential Spaniards, by a thorough acquaintance with the principles of international law and whatever of history or fact might bear on the subjects pending, by exhibition of sympathy with Spain in her heroic struggle for independence, by patience and cheerfulness and perseverance which no one can compre-

hend who has not had to deal with the pride, the obstinacy, the perverse and worrying procrastination of a Spanish Government, he pursued the tenor of his way for fifteen years, until at last the great work was consummated and Florida became an integral portion of the American Union. From 1802 until 1818 a Convention for the adjustment of Claims was unratiſied by Spain, and when finally accepted Mr. Erving was quick to construe it as preliminary to a like adjustment of other claims, and as laying a foundation for an amicable and early settlement of the territorial questions then under discussion. In the April number, 1888, of the "Magazine of American History," I have given a somewhat minute detail of the negotiations connected with the acquisition of Florida,—a national event whose importance cannot be overestimated,—and I need not here repeat the narrative. John Quincy Adams, in announcing John Forsyth as his successor, wrote to Mr. Erving: "Accept my congratulations upon the termination of a negotiation . . . in which you have taken so distinguished a part." Dr. Francis Wharton says, in his "Digest of International Law": "I ought to say that an examination of his (Erving's) communications to this Government during his mission to Spain has impressed me with a conviction that to his sagacity and good sense our settlement with Spain in 1822 was largely due." The verdict of the impartial investigator must be that the nation owes to none of her citizens a debt of gratitude larger and truer, for this increase of her territory and peaceable settlement of an irritating question, than to George William Erving.

The health of Mr. Erving had been impaired by the treacherous climate of Madrid and the laboriousness of his duties. Long absence from home made attention to his private affairs a necessity. He therefore submitted repeated requests to have a successor appointed and to be allowed to return. On Nov. 28, 1818, John Q. Adams wrote: "The President has determined to nominate a successor to your Mission, and has directed me to authorize you, as soon after the receipt of this letter as you shall judge expedient, with reference to the publick interest and as may suit your convenience, to take leave of the Court of Spain. . . . The critical state of our relations with Spain during the whole of the past year and the reluctance which the President could not but feel at permitting your faithful and valuable services to be withdrawn from the public affairs, has hitherto delayed his compliance with your desire. He directs me to assure you that the vigilance, firmness, zeal, and assiduity with which you have conducted the affairs of the Mission have given him entire satisfaction and enhance his regret at the necessity under which you have found yourself of retiring from the public service." Mr. Erving took leave on April 29, 1819.

It would not be in accordance with strict historical accuracy to allow this narration of Mr. Erving's resignation and of his connection with the acquisition of Florida to close here. In a letter written from Paris, Jan. 6, 1845, he says he "returned from Spain in a state of great irritation and mortification, not, as Mr. Adams has supposed, because the negotiation had been removed to Washington, but because in the course of it I had been treated with indignity; because that when, under the full persuasion that I could obtain the Colorado (with desert) as limit, I asked for full powers, I was told that my powers were sufficient, as though powers to negotiate were powers to sign a treaty; because I was instructed to go on negotiating for a limit west of the Sabine under the reinforced assurance that the Rio Bravo was the rightful boundary of Louisiana, whilst it had been predetermined by President Monroe to cede all the territory in dispute, even to the Sabine; because, though I had repeatedly informed the Government of all that related to the 'royal grants,' the treaty had been so made as not to exclude *all* those grants: these were my griefs, added to that total inattention of the Secretary to my repeated application for leave of absence, which forced my resignation. On all these matters I complained bitterly to the President, and supported my complaints by a syllabus of the correspondence carefully extracted from the records in the Department of State."

In 1844 the annexation of Texas was the pivotal issue of the "Presidential campaign," and provoked much excited discussion. General Jackson, having been furnished with a copy of Mr. Erving's syllabus, enforced by "verbal revelations," charged that the United States had lost important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, by taking the negotiation out of Mr. Erving's hands and transferring it to Washington. This greatly provoked John Quincy Adams, who, as Secretary of State, had concluded the negotiation on the part of our Government. In an address, made in Tremont Temple to the young men of Boston (which I heard, being at that time a student in Dane Law School), Mr. Adams made an acrimonious reply and defence of himself, going so far as to assail the character of Mr. Erving's deceased father. Mr. Adams sought, producing and reading from his diary, to vindicate himself from the reproach of having inopportunately transferred the negotiation from Madrid to Washington, and charged Erving with having transcended his "powers and instructions," which "authorized him to accept of the Sabine as our ultimatum." He also affirmed that "the Spanish Government never did offer a line one inch to the westward of the Sabine."

This is not the occasion *tantas componere lites*, and into the merits of the controversy I shall not enter. It is due to Mr. Erving to state that he published two able letters, Nov. 12, 1844, and Jan. 6, 1845,

in which he conceded that the first transference of negotiations he advised because he found it impossible to advance one step in negotiation with Cevallos, "that most impracticable, inefficient, inapt, and indolent of all ministers." After the dismissal of Cevallos and the appointment of Pizarro, of which Mr. Adams was notified, the negotiation was renewed at Madrid and subsequently transferred to Washington. This re-transference was with Erving's consent, as explained in his despatches, because mainly of restriction upon his powers and "mystification" in the correspondence. It was not the transfer of the negotiations which ired him, or with which Mr. Adams was reproached, but that "he closed the negotiations at Washington on less favorable terms than might have been obtained at Madrid had he ordered the continuation of negotiations there." Mr. Erving insisted that he was prevented from making a better treaty by keeping from his hands the means of making it. He had contended for "the line of the Colorado" instead of the Sabine, as the "Rio Bravo del Norte had always been deemed by our Government to be the proper limit of Louisiana," and his confidence of success was based on "the disposition of the Spanish Government, under the influence of Pizarro, most favorable to the adjustment of the boundary question." It was on "an intimate acquaintance with the character of Pizarro, his conciliatory disposition, his frankness, and good faith," that Erving founded and adhered to the opinion that the limit of the Colorado might have been agreed to and ought to have been insisted upon.

Mr. Erving was afterwards appointed to Constantinople, but declined to accept, as the Mission was of an inferior grade to what he had held in Denmark and in Spain.

Erving was a graduate of Oxford, and a man of scholarly tastes and acquirements. His despatches are models of elegant composition, showing the thoroughly trained mind and large and accurate information. Some of them, if published, would be valuable contributions to history. Before the days of railways, steamboats, and telegraphs, and the modern newspaper, it was the habit of diplomats to write full despatches, in which were minute accounts of military movements, of political changes, of social customs, of personal adventure, and even of court scandals. Mr. Erving was in the Peninsula at a most interesting period, and his descriptions of campaigns and estimates of men show the scholarly and industrious observer.

Mr. Winthrop gives this testimony from President Madison: "I never had a more capable and faithful Minister than Mr. Erving, nor one for whom I had a greater regard."

Mr. Erving was not a warrior, nor an orator (although ambassadors were originally called orators), nor a popular author (although he wrote a learned and useful book on the Basque Language, the Sphinx of

Philologists), nor a statesman in the more limited sense of being a legislator or Cabinet officer, framing laws and moulding the internal policy of a government; and yet he was a sagacious statesman in securing an indispensable territorial possession which under a foreign flag would have been a perpetual irritant. The business of diplomacy is to secure peace, settle or lessen differences, and prevent hostilities. The acquisition of Florida, although the negotiation was protracted, irritating, patience-trying, and although the two countries were often on the narrow edge of war, was at last made without a drop of human blood. How much better than the hurried acquisition of Texas at the cost of a bloody war and a continuous feud between neighboring republics! Florida, as she prefers free government to subordination to a foreign monarchy, as she values her co-equality in a Union of States, ought to link the name of ERVING to her history by calling after him a City or County or Institution of learning.

J. L. M. CURRY.

July, 1889.

Judge CHAMBERLAIN alluded to the large amount of historical work which had been done by Professor Johnston.

Mr. James B. Thayer, Professor of Law, at Cambridge, was elected a Resident Member of the Society.

Dr. DEXTER then read the following statement:—

In the third number of the first volume of "Genealogical Gleanings in England," from the pen of Mr. Henry F. Waters, A.M., and published by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, on pages 254, 255, of its "Register" for 1889 is given what purports to be a copy of the nuncupative will of William Mullins of the "Mayflower" Company, from the London Probate Records. It is prefaced by the date of 2 (12) April, 1621; which was forty days after Mr. Mullins's death, as given by Prince,¹ and three days before—by the same authority—the "Mayflower" started on her return voyage. By this will, of a special sum of £40, in the hands of Goodman Woods, Mr. Mullins gave £10 to his wife, £10 to his son Joseph, £10 to his daughter Priscilla, and £10 to his eldest son William, Jr. He further gave to William, Jr., all his debts, bonds, and bills,—the above £40 excepted,— "with all the stock in his owne hands." He gave his eldest daughter Sarah, who appears in the probate of the will as

¹ New England Chronology, pt. i. p. 98.

Sarah Blunden, 10s. out of his son's stock. Of the goods which he has "in Virginia" (i. e., New England) he gives to wife Alice one half, and to son Joseph and daughter Priscilla one quarter each. He has twenty-one dozen of shoes and thirteen pairs of boots, which he will put into the Company's hands for £40, at seven years' end, if they like; if that be too dear, the overseers (executors) of his will may arrange it as they think good. Should the Company take them at that rate, he will have nine shares at the dividend, — of which he gives two to wife Alice, two each to sons William and Joseph and daughter Priscilla, and one to the Company. If his son William, Jr., will come to Virginia, he gives him his share of land. Furthermore he gives to the two overseers — Mr. John Carver and Mr. Williamson — 20s. apiece to see his will performed, desiring them to have a kind care of his wife and children, and be as fathers and friends to them, and also to have a special eye to his man Robert (Carter) in whom he has been disappointed.

This is attested as a copy of Mr. Mullins's will "of all particulars he hathe given," by John Carver, Giles Heale, and Christopher Joanes.

From the "Probate Act Book for 1621 and 1622," it further appears that on the 23d July (2d August) following, the will was probated in London, by Sarah Blunden, the legitimate daughter of William Mullins, who is further described as "nuþ de Dorking, in Coñ Surř."

The following suggestions are offered in view of these facts: —

1. The theory that William Mullins (or Molines) of the "Mayflower" Company, was a Walloon who joined Robinson's company in Holland, is disproved. Dr. Charles W. Baird, in his "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America,"¹ asserts that he was such. But the name does not appear on the Leyden Records, and the fact that Mullins had lived in England and in Dorking, Surrey, long enough to acquire some estate there, seems conclusive against it.

2. The assertion of Nathaniel Morton,² that Mr. Mullins ("a man pious and well-deserving") was "endowed also with a considerable outward Estate," seems to be abundantly confirmed.

¹ Vol. i. p. 158 (1885).

² New England's Memoriall, p. 22.

3. The appointment of the overseers is significant. The elder two of the children were in England; it was expected that the widow, the younger two children, and the somewhat wayward servant would need to be cared for in this country; while part of the estate seems to have been there, and part here. Therefore John Carver was chosen to administer affairs on this side of the sea, and it looks as if his associate "Mr. Williamson" were selected to do like service in England. Mourt's "Relation" (p. 36) states that when, 22 March (1 April), 1621, which was a fortnight before the "Mayflower" sailed for home, Massasoit and his brother first visited the colonists, "Captain *Standish* and Master *Williamson* met the king at the brooke, with halfe a dozen Musketiers;" and as no man of that name appears upon the list of the Company, or was known otherwise to be on the ground, it has been always supposed that, among the many obvious carelessnesses of the unwatched press of John Bellamie, this name had gotten itself misprinted for that of Allerton, or some other of about the right length. The occurrence of the name here again, however, raises the question whether a man named Williamson were not present with the forlorn colonists, and present in a condition and under circumstances to make his being joined with Governor Carver as an executor of this will eminently probable. I think this question should be answered in the affirmative, but will return to the point after one or two other suggestions.

4. The three witnesses of the will were John Carver, Giles Heale, and Christopher Joanes. Joanes was unquestionably the captain of the "Mayflower." Bradford simply calls him (p. 68) "Mr. Ioans." Morton also (pp. 11, 12) calls him "Mr. Iones." Mourt's "Relation" (p. 4) calls him "Master Iones." Prince (p. 70) copies them. The Rev. Edward D. Neill, in an article in July, 1874, of the "Genealogical Register,"¹ assuming that he was identical with the Jones who was Captain of the "Lion" in 1617, and of the "Discovery" in 1622, declares that his first name was "Thomas." But a careful reading of this article shows that Mr. Neill is mistaken in the claim that he has presented any *proof* of the identity of the men. Producing no evidence whatever, he says "without doubt" they were the same. But the fact that when Jones

¹ Vol. xxviii. p. 314.

with the "Discovery" visited Plymouth in 1622, Bradford simply (p. 127) says, "a ship comes into y^e harbor, *one Captain Jons* being cheefe therin," without hint or suggestion that he was their old acquaintance of the "Mayflower," is, to my mind, conclusive that the captain of the "Discovery" was another Jones. At all events, there was some Christopher Joanes in Plymouth on Monday, 2 (12) April, 1621, who was wanted in London to be a witness at the probate of this Mullins will; and who could he have been if he were not the captain of the "Mayflower," about to sail three days later for London?

One name remains: Giles Heale. Who was he? On the fly-leaf of a copy of Henry Ainsworth's "Psalms in Metre," of the edition of 1618, which I own (used in their service of song in the House of the Lord by the church in Salem for forty years, and by the church in Plymouth for seventy), some former owner has (as I am very apt myself to do) pasted a clipping from some antiquarian bookseller's catalogue, offering (for £2 12s. 6d.) a copy of the same volume. The bookseller adds: "This is an interesting volume to the American collector, for its first fly-leaf has the following inscription:

"'This booke was given unto M^r *Giles Heale, Chirurgion*, by Marke Allerton, Tailor in Virginia, the X. of February, in the year of our Lord 1620: Da. Williams.'"

Virginia was (then) New Plymouth. The "X. of February in the year of our Lord 1620" was Saturday, fifty-one days before the date of the certification of the copying of this will. "Marke Allerton" is simply the misreading, by the bookseller, of the *Isaacke* which was written on the fly-leaf; in which connection it is interesting to note that Isaac Allerton is set down in the Leyden Records as being then and there a tailor. Giles Heale was a *chirurgion*, and I submit was the surgeon of the "Mayflower." A reference to the "Court Records of the East India Company" (p. 89) shows that in fitting out four ships in 1600, the "Scourge," of 600 tons, had four carpenters, four calkers, ten gunners, one steward and steward's mate, one cook and cook's mate, two surgeons and a barber; the "Hector," of 300 tons, had three carpenters, three calkers, six gunners, and the same number of stewards, cooks, and surgeons; the "Assension," of 260 tons, and the "Susan," of

240 tons, had each two carpenters, two calkers, five gunners, and the same number of stewards, cooks, and surgeons as the larger ships. It seems fair to infer, then, that the "Mayflower," of 180 tons, by the same usage, would have been officered with at least one surgeon, and that Giles Heale was his name.

To return now to "Mr. Williamson." You will have noticed that this inscription of presentation from Allerton to Heale seems to have been witnessed by "Da: Williams." I take leave to think that this was an abbreviated or misread chirography for *Williamson*; that the man's first name was David; and that he was the factor, financial agent, or supercargo of the "Mayflower." The East India Records to which I have just referred show (p. 100) one principal and three subordinate factors in each ship, — whence it becomes easy to think that in this West Indian voyage at least some one respectable and thoroughly competent man of business would have accompanied the expedition to look after the interests of the Company, who were risking considerable property with a party of colonists whose obvious poverty made promise hold a much larger place than performance toward the immediate satisfaction of all claims upon them. Grant that Mr. David Williamson was such a man, and held such a post, and his presence with Captain Miles Standish in the interview with the Indian king becomes appropriate and natural, as does the fact that poor Mullins, knowing that Williamson on the return of the ship would take his will over to be probated in London, asked him to be its executor for the benefit of his two children in England, as Governor Carver was desired to look after the interests of his widow and the two younger children and servant here.

Dr. DEXTER also submitted the following communication:—

Elder Brewster's Library.

I have ventured upon the difficult undertaking of interpreting those brief minutes of the Library of Elder William Brewster which are contained in the sworn inventory made, 18–28 May, 1644, by Gov. William Bradford, Assistant Thomas Prence, and the Rev. John Reyner, and recorded in the Plymouth Colony "Book of Wills," vol. i. pp. 53–59. A literal transcript of that inventory was printed by Dr. Justin Winsor, in our Proceedings for March, 1887; and those who recall it

will remember that in but a single instance does the title of a book occupy more than one line, and usually less than half a line, with the briefest and often the blindest possible suggestion of what the volume was. The fact, moreover, that this crude and casual mention of these hurrying inventorists became sometimes still more obscure through the imperfect comprehension and rude spelling of the scribe, and the copyist upon the Records, has added not a little to the task.

I have succeeded beyond any expectation, or even hope, with which I commenced the labor; and I venture to think that the result of my researches may be found worth attention, not merely through its direct interest as an important fact in an honored life, but for the indirect light which it casts upon the early literary history of New England.

I, in each case, prefix, *in ipsissimis verbis*, the language of the inventory, with the price affixed, following this by my suggestion of what the book probably was, and, when known, adding where it may now be found. Where the date is bracketed or queried, it is because there is more than one edition which might have been had, with no means of determining which was had. Those marked thus (*) are in my own collection. *B. M.* is the British Museum.

| | £ | s. | d. | |
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| 1-2. [2 little chatachismes] | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| [probably] An Appendix to Mr. Perkins his Six Principles of the Christian Religion, by J. R. | | | | 1606? |
| 3. [1 Lambeth on the Will of man] | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| François Lambert: The minde and judge- ment of maister F. Lambert of Avenna of the wyll of man, declarynge . . . howe . . . it is captive and bonde, and not free: taken out of hys commentaries upon Osee the Prophete . . . Newelye trāslated into English by N[icholas] L[esse] etc. 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [4256. a.] | | | | [1548] |
| 4. [1 morrall discourse] | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| [possibly] Owen Feltham: Resolves Divine, Morall, Political. 12mo. <i>B. M.</i> [G. 10331.] | | | | 1620 |
| 5. [Discouery of Spanish Inquisition] | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| Gonsalvius Montanus: A Discovery and playne Declaration of Sundry subtile practises of the Holy Inquisition of Spayne . . . Set forth in Latine, by R. G. M. and newly trans- lated [by V. Skinner.] London, 4°. | | | | 1568 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4071. c.] | | | | |
| 6. [Johnson on 18 th Math.] | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Francis Johnson: A Short Treatise concern- ing the Exposition of those Words of Christ, | | | | 1611 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|---|----|----|--------|
| Tell the Church, etc. Matt. xviii: 17, etc. Amsterdam? 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [608. g. 41.]* | | | | |
| 7. [Remaynes of Brittain] | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1605 |
| M. N. [i. e. W. Camden]: Remaines of a greater Worke, Concerning Brittain, the inhabitants thereof, their Languages, Names, Surnames, Empreses, Wise Speeches, poesies and Epitaphes. London, 4°. | | | | |
| <i>B. M.</i> [674. b. 7.] | | | | |
| 8. [Description of New England] | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1616 |
| John Smith: A Description of New England: or the observations, and discoveries, of Capt. J. Smith in the North of America in the year 1614: with the successe of sixe ships, that went the next yeare 1615; and the accidents befell him among the French men of warre: etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 13. a. 11. (2.)] | | | | |
| 9. [Nova Testamenti Malarato] | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1605 |
| Avq. Marloratus: Novi Testamenti Catholica expositio ecclesiastica, ex probatis theologis excerpta et diligenter concinnata, sive Bibliotheca Expositionum Nov. Test! — — Geneva, fol. | | | | |
| 10. [Tromelius & Junius Biblia Sacra] | 0 | 18 | 0 | 1580 |
| Testamenti Veteris Biblia Sacra . . . recens ex Hebræo facti, brevisusque Scholiis illustrati ab I. Tremellio et F. Junio, etc. London, 4°. | | | | |
| <i>B. M.</i> [1409. h. 7.] | | | | |
| 11. [Beza noua testament, lat. & gre.] | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1582 |
| Jesv Christi D. N. Nouum testamentum, siue Nouum fœdus. Cuius Græco contextui respondent interpretationes duæ: vna, vetus: altera, noua. Theodori Beze, diligenter ab eo recognita, etc. Geneva, fol. | | | | |
| 12. [Centuria Selecta] | 0 | 8 | 0 | [1590] |
| ? [G. Sohnius:] Centuria [Selecta] Epistolarum Theologicarum. [Heidelberg] etc. fol. | | | | |
| 13. [Calvin duodecim pphet] | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1567 |
| Ioannis Calvini Prælectiones in Dvodecim Prophetas (quos vocant) Minores, etc. Genève, fol. | | | | |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [53.7.] | | | | |
| 14. [Clauis Scriptura flacio Illirico] | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1617 |
| Flacius Illyricus: Clavis Scripturæ s. sev de sermone sacrarum literarum, etc. Basileæ, fol. | | | | |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [51.4.] | | | | |

- | | £ s. d. | |
|---|---------|--------|
| 15. [Peter Martyr Com. prior ad Corinthos] . . . | 0.8.0 | |
| | | 1567 |
| P. Martyr: In 1. Epistolam ad Corinthios Commentarii doctissimi, etc. Tiguri, fol. | | |
| 16. [Musculus ad Isaïam & Romanos] | 0.12.0 | |
| | | 1600 |
| Wolfgang Moesel: In Esaïam prophetam commentarii locupletissimi: In Epistolam ad Romanos commentarii, nunc demùm magno studio recogniti, cum indice. Basil, fol. | | |
| 17. [Regneri prandini] | 0.2.6 | |
| | | 1619 |
| ?? [N. Reusneri symbolorum Imperatoriorum Classis. London, 8°.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [imperfect] [79. a. 4.] | | |
| 18. [Æcolumnadi in Ieremia] | 0.3.0 | |
| | | 1558 |
| J. Æcolampadius: In Ieremiam prophetam li- brum. Basil, fol. | | |
| 19. [Crisostm, Mattias & Ioannes] | 0.6.0 | |
| | | [1590] |
| J. Chrysostom: Homiliæ in Mattheum, et in S. Iohannem Evangelistam, etc. [London] [8°.] | | |
| 20. [Musculus Psalmos David] | 0.12.0 | |
| | | 1573 |
| Wolfgang Moesel: In Davidis Psalterium sacrosanctum Commentarii; in quibus et reliqua Catholicæ Religionis nostræ capita passim, non prætermisissis Orthodoxorum etiam Patrum sen- tentiis, ita tractantur, ut Christianus lector nihil desiderare amplius possit. Basil, fol. | | |
| 21. [Calvi at Daniel] | 0.5.0 | |
| | | 1591 |
| J. Calvini: Prælectiones in Librum Prophetia- rum Danielis. I. Budæi & C. Ionuillæi labore excerptæ. Genevæ, fol. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [53.12.] | | |
| 22. [Calvi on Isâ] | 0.15.0 | |
| | | 1583 |
| J. Calvini: Commentarii in Isaïam, opera N. Gallasii. Genevæ, fol. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [53.6.] | | |
| 23. [Musculus ambos Epist ad Corinthos] | 0.08.0 | |
| | | 1600 |
| Wolfgang Moesel: In Apostoli Pauli ambas Epistolas ad Corinthios commentarii. Basil, fol. | | |
| 24. [Molleri ad Psalmos] | 0.10.0 | |
| | | 1619 |
| Enarrationis Psalmorum ex Prælectionibus H. Molleri, novissima editio. Genevæ, fol. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [43.2.] | | |
| 25. [Lanaterus Esequh] | 0.05.0 | |
| | | 1575? |
| L. Lavaterus: Ecclesiastes Salomonis, cum annotationibus, etc. Tiguri, 4°. | | |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|----|-----|----|-------|
| 26. [Zanchi ad Ephe] | 0. | 06. | 0 | |
| C. Zanchi: Commentarii in Epistolam ad Ephesios, etc. [Heidelberg?] fol. | | | | 1613 |
| 27. [Syntagma amudo polo Syntagmatis Theologia Christian] | 0. | 10. | 0 | |
| Amandus Polanus: Syntagma Theologiæ Christianæ juxta leges ordinis methodici confor- matum, fol. Hanoviæ. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [60.4.] | | | | 1615 |
| 28. [Sulteti Isaiam] | 0. | 05. | 0 | |
| Abraham Scultetus: Annotata in Proph. Esaïam, etc. [Amsterdam], 4°. | | | | 1614? |
| 29. [Purei Hoseam] | 0. | 01. | 0 | |
| David Pareus: In Hoseam Prophetam Com- mentarii prolegomena, etc. Heidelberg, 4°. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [43.4] | | | | 1616 |
| 30. [Gualterin Deluerin, nou. testa.] | 0. | 02. | 6 | |
| Rodolph Gualther: Archetypi Homiliarum in quatuor Evang, et Acta Apost, etc. Tiguri, fol. | | | | 1601 |
| 31. [Psalm Pagnii.] | 0. | 02. | 6 | |
| ? S. Pagnini: Psalmi cum Commentario. Antwerp, fol. | | | | 1614? |
| 32. [Pareus in Genosa] | 0. | 08. | 6 | |
| D. Pareus: In Genesin Mosis Commentarius, etc. Frankfort, fol. [Mr. W ^m Brewster, Cam.] | | | | 1615 |
| 33. [Piscator in Nova Testament] | 0. | 17. | 0 | |
| J. Piscator: Commentarii in omnes Libros Novi Testamenti, quibus continentur: 1. Ana- lysis logica singulorum librorum et capita; 2. Scholia in singula capita; 3. Observationes locorum doctrinæ è singulis capitibus. Lon- don, 8°. | | | | 1594? |
| 34. [Pareus ad Romanos] | 0. | 05. | 0 | |
| D. Pareus: Commentarius in Epistolam ad Romanos. Francof, 4°. | | | | 1608 |
| 35. [Pareus ad Priorem Corinthis] | 0. | 04. | 0 | |
| D. Pareus: Commentarius in Epistolam prio- rem ad Corinthios. Heidelberg, fol. | | | | 1616? |
| 36. [Caluin Eze. vigint prima] | 0. | 03. | 0 | |
| J. Calvin: Prælectiones in Ezechielis pro- phetæ viginti capita priora. Geneva, 8°. | | | | 1565? |
| 37. [Tabula Analytice Stephano] | 0. | 01. | 6 | |
| Stephanuskis: Tabulæ Analyticæ, quibus ex- | | | | 1593 |

£ s. d.

- emplar illud sanorum sermonum de fide, charitate, et patientia, etc. London, 4°.
- B. M.* [3127. bb.]
38. [Cartwright harmā 4 Euangl] 0.05.0
 T. Cartwright: Harmonia Evangelica, per analysin logicam, et metaphrasin historicam. Amsterodami, 4°. [Yale Coll. Lib. with auto.] 1627
Prince Lib. [47.11.]
39. [Pascillia Hemnigm] 0.01.0
 Nicolaus Hemmingius: Postilla Evangeliorum in diebus Dominicis & Festis Sanctorum. Haffniæ, 8°. 1569?
40. [De Vera Ies. Chr. Religione] 0.01.0
 ? P. Dvplessis-Mornay: De veritate Religionis Christianæ liber, etc. Herbornæ Nassoviorum, 8°. 1602
Prince Lib. [67.5.]
41. [Erasmus in Marcin] 0.01.6
 ? D. Erasmus: Moriae Encomium, etc. Argert. 1511
42. [Parkerius politica Eccle] 0.05.0
 R. Parker: De Politeia Ecclesiastica Christi, et Hierarchica opposita. Libri tres, etc. Francofurti, 4°. 1616
 *
43. [Piscator in Genesñ] 0.02.0
 Jo. Piscator: Commentarius in Lib. Genesin, etc. Herborn, 8°. 1596?
44. [Kykermano Systema Phisica] 0.03.0
 Bart. Keckerman: Systema geographicvm. Adjuncta sunt Problemata nautica. Hanoviae, 8°. 1612
Prince Lib. [34.19. a.]
45. [Beza Confess. Christ] 0.02.4
 T. Beza: Confessio Christianæ Fidei, et ejusdem collatio cum Papisticis Hæresibus. Londini, 8°. 1575
B. M. [3505. aa.]
46. [Rollock in Dany] 0.02.6
 In Librum Danielis Prophetæ, R. Rollici commentarius. Edinbvrge, 4°. 1591
Prince Lib. [45.17.]
47. [Dauen in priō Juni] 0.02.0
 Lambertus Danaeus: Commentarium in priorem ad Ioannem Epistolam. Genevæ, 8°. 1585?
48. [Thom Thomaseus Dix] 0.02.0
 Thomas Thomasius: Dictionarium, etc., longè auctius locupletiusque redditum, etc. Cantab. 1606
B. M. [12993. c. 16.]

- | | £ s. d. | |
|--|---------|-------|
| 49. [Bastwick Apologeticus] | 0.00.6 | |
| | | 1636 |
| J. Bastwick: Apologeticus ad præsules Anglicanos criminum Ecclesiasticorum in Curia celsæ Commissionis, etc. [n. p.] 8°. | | |
| <i>B. M.</i> [1010. a. 18.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [58.15.] | | |
| 50. [Machauellii princeps] | 0.01.8 | |
| | | 1619? |
| N. Macchiavelli: De Viri Principis Institutione. | | |
| 51. [Elenchus papistice Bastwick] | 0.00.06 | |
| | | 1633 |
| J. Bastwick: Elenchus Religionis Papistice. 8°. | | |
| 52. [Rollock at Psalmos] | 0.02.06 | |
| | | 1599 |
| R. Rollock: In selectos aliquot Psalmos Davidis. Genevæ, 8°. | | |
| 53. [Rainoldi de Romana Eccles] | 0.02.06 | |
| | | 1596 |
| J. Rainoldi: de Romanæ Ecclesiæ Idololatria in cultu sanctorum, reliquiarum, imaginum, aquæ, salis, etc., aliarumque, etc. Oxon, 4°. | | |
| <i>B. M.</i> [477. a. 9.]* | | |
| 54. [Caluin in Josua] | 0.01.0 | |
| | | 1578? |
| J. Caluin: Commentarius in Librum Josue. Genevæ, 4°. | | |
| 55. [Syntagma Vigandus] | 0.01.06 | |
| | | 1564 |
| Jo. Wigandus: Syntagma, seu corpus doctrinæ veri et omnipotentis Dei, ex Veteri Testamento tantum, etc. Basil, 4°. | | |
| 56. [Epistola Apologetica] | 0.01.06 | |
| | | 1601 |
| ? An Apologicall Epistle, directed to the right Hon Lords and others of her Majesties privie Counsell, etc. [by Rob ^t Persons]. 8°. | | |
| <i>B. M.</i> [699. a. 39.] | | |
| 57. [Paraphrasa Erasmus in Luke] | 0.01.06 | |
| D. Erasmus: Paraphrasis in Lucam. | | |
| 58. [Latina Grammatica] | 0.00.06 | |
| | | 1616 |
| ? Syntagma grammaticum, or, an easie . . . explanation of Lillies Grammar, etc. 8°. | | |
| <i>B. M.</i> [827. a. 2.] | | |
| 59. [Hebrew gramat] | 0.00.06 | |
| | | 1586 |
| ? J. Avenarius: Grammatices Ebraicæ trespartes. Vitebergæ, 4°. | | |
| 60. [Camden Brittan] | 0.03.0 | |
| | | 1586 |
| W. Camden: Britannia . . . Sive florentissimorum regnorum, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et | | |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|-----|------|
| Insularum adjacentium . . . descriptio, etc. Lond. 8°. | | | |
| 61. [Rollock ad Romanos Ephes] | 0. | 03. | 0 |
| R. Rollock: Analysis Dialectica in Pauli Apostoli Epistolam ad Romanos, et Ephesios, etc. Edinburgi, 4°. | | | 1594 |
| 62. [Dictio. Triglott] | 0. | 01. | 06 |
| ? Gul. Morelius: Verborum Latinorum cum Græcis, Anglicisque conjunctorum, locupletis- simi Commentarii, etc. Londini, fol. B. M. [12933. l. 6.] | | | 1583 |
| 63. [Buxtorff Lexicon] | 0. | 04. | 06 |
| Jo. Buxtorff: Lexicon Hebraicum et Chal- daicum, cum brevi Lexico Rabbinico Philo- sophico. Basileæ, 4°. | | | 1607 |
| 64. [Cartwright prouerbia] | 0. | 07. | 0 |
| Commentarii in Proverbia. Authore T. Cart- wrighto, etc. Lugdunum Bat., 4°. [printed by W. Brewster.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [45.4]* | | | 1617 |
| 65. [Iunii ad Ecclām Dei] | 0. | 00. | 03 |
| F. Iunius: Ecclesiastici sive de natura et administrationibus Ecclesiæ Dei, libri tres. Francofurti, 8°. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [58.16.] | | | 1581 |
| 66. [Tyrocinia] | 0. | 00. | 04 |
| J. Prideaux. Tyrocinium ad syllogismum legitimum contexendum, etc. Oxford, 4°. B. M. [12924. aa. 3. (2.)] | | | 1629 |
| 67. [Poemata Heringii] | 0. | 00. | 02 |
| Fr. Herring: In foelicissimum . . . Iacobi primi, Angliæ . . . Regis, etc. Poema Gratu- latorium, etc. Londini, 4°. B. M. [1070. c. 18. (1.)] | | | 1603 |
| 68. [Ad Reverend. patres Eccles. Anglican] . . . | 0. | 00. | 06 |
| ? Ad reverendissimos [patres] Ecclesiarum Anglicanarum . . . Episcopos, etc. [remonstrance ag ^t y ^e treat ^t of Puritans] [London] 4°. B. M. [700. d. 3. (4.)] | | | 1625 |
| 69. [Amesii contra Grevin. Co.] | 0. | 00. | 06 |
| Gul. Amesii: Rescriptio Scholastica et Brevis ad Nic. Grevinchovii Responsum illud prolixum, quod opposuit dissertatione de Redempt. Gen. et Electione, etc. Roter ^{dm} , 8°. * | | | 1634 |
| 70. [Hypomneses] | 0. | 00. | 03 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|----|-----|----|--------------|
| ? Hypomnemata Logica, Rhetorica, Physica, Metaphysica, Pneumatica, Ethica, Politica, Economica, per I[o] P[rideaux] Coll. Exon. Oxford, 8°. | | | | 1620? |
| 71. [Antichristus prognostica] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| ? T. Brightman. Antichristum Pontificiorum monstrum fictitium esse, etc. Ambergæ, 8°. | | | | 1610 |
| 72. [Harmonia Evangelia] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| Harmoniæ Evangelicæ. M. Chemnitio inchoatæ, & per Polycarpvm Lyservm continuatæ, libri qvinque. Francofurti, fol. | | | | 1622 |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [52.11.] | | | | |
| 73. [1 English bible latten letter] | 0. | 08. | 00 | |
| 74. [1 English bible] | 0. | 06. | 00 | |
| 75. [A new Testament] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| 76. [Mr. Ainsworths Psalms in prose & meter] . | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| The Book of Psalmes: Englished both in Prose and Metre w th Annotations, etc., by H. A. Amsterdam, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [3436. cc. 35.]* | | | | 1612 |
| 77. [1 new testament] | 0. | 01. | 04 | |
| 78. [Major Coment new testament] | 0. | 12. | 00 | |
| John Mayor: A Commentarie upon the four Euangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, etc. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [1010. e. 6.7.] | | | | 1631 |
| 79. [Hexapla vpon Daniell] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| Hexapla in Daniele: that is a six-fold commentarie upon . . . Daniel, by A. Willet. Cambridge, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [1010. e. 10.] | | | | 1610 |
| 80. [2 volumes of Mr. Perkins] | 1. | 10. | 00 | |
| The Workes of that Famous and Worthie Minister of Christ, in the Vniuersitie of Cambridge. M. W. Perkins, etc. Cambridge, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3752. g.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [61.4.]* | | | | 1603 1608 |
| 81. [Mr. Hernes works] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| ? Samuel Hieron: The Workes of S. H. two volumes. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [1012. e. 12.] | | | | 1624 1625 |
| 82. [Babingtons works] | 0. | 08. | 00 | |
| The Workes of Gervase Babington . . . containing comfortable notes upon the five Bookes of Moses . . . also an Exposition upon the Creed, etc. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [1013. f. 16.] | | | | 1615 |
| 83. [Cartwright against Remisc] | 0. | 08. | 00 | |
| T. Cartwright: A Confvtation of the Rhemists | | | | 1618 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----|---|---------|----|------|
| | translation, glosses and Annotations on the New Testament, etc. [Leyden,] fol. [Printed by W ^m Brewster] <i>B. M.</i> [689. g. 10.]* <i>Prince Lib.</i> [53.21.] | | | |
| 84. | [Byfield on Coloss]. N. Byfield: An Exposition upon the Epistle to the Colossians . . . Being the substance of neare seauen yeeres Weeke-dayes Sermons. Lond. fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3266. g.] | 0.05.00 | | 1615 |
| 85. | [Dodoner Herball]. Rembert Dodoens: A brief Epitome of the new Herball, etc., first set forth in y ^e Dutch tongue. Lond. 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [987. e. 19.] | 0.06.00 | | 1606 |
| 86. | [Mr Rogers on Judges]. Richd. Rogers: A Commentary upon the whole booke of Iudges, preached first . . . in sundrie lectures, etc. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3165. f.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [43.12.] | 0.06.00 | | 1615 |
| 87. | [Mr Richardson on y ^e state of Eur.] Gabriel Richardson: Of the State of Europe. XIII. Bookes, containing the historie, and relation of the many provinces hereof. Oxford, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [10107. i.] | 0.04.00 | | 1627 |
| 88. | [Knights Concord]. William Knight: An Axiomatical Concordance. London. [Watt. ii. 576. j.] | 0.05.00 | | 1610 |
| 89. | [Calvin on Isay]. J. Calvin: A Commentary upon the Proph-ecie of Isaiiah . . . tr. by C. C[otton] [London] fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3166. f.] | 0.06.00 | | 1609 |
| 90. | [Willet on Romans]. A. Willet: Hexapla: that is a Six-fold Com-mentarie upon the Epistle to y ^e Romanes. Cambridge, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3266. h.] | 0.06.00 | | 1611 |
| 91. | [Greusames works]. Richard Greenham: The Workes of . . . R. G. . . . collected into one volume [fifth and last edition]. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [1012. e. 8.] | 0.10.00 | | 1612 |
| 92. | [Bodens Comon weale]. Jean Bodin: The six Bookes of a Common-weale. Out of y ^e French & Latine Copies . . . by R. Knolles. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [30. f. 20.] | 0.08.00 | | 1606 |
| 93. | [Willet on the 1 st Samuel]. | 0.04.00 | | |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|----|-----|----|------|
| A. Willet: An harmonie upon the first booke of Samuel, etc. Cambridge, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [3165. c.] | | | | 1607 |
| 94. [Surveyor by Rathbone] | 0. | 03. | 00 | |
| Aaron Rathbone: The Surveyor in Foure Bookes. London, fol. | | | | 1616 |
| 95. [Willet on Genesis] | 0. | 07. | 00 | |
| A. Willet: Hexapla in Genesin, that is a six-fold Commentary upon Genesis, wherein sixe severall translations, that is, the Septuagint, and the Chalde, two Latin, . . . two English . . . are compared with the original Hebrew, and Pagnine and Montanus . . . together with a six-fold use of every chapter . . . wherein above a thousand theological questions are discussed, etc. London, fol. 2 vols. | | | | 1608 |
| 96. [Seneca Workes] | 0. | 06. | 00 | |
| L. A. Seneca: The Workes of L. A. Seneca both Morrall and Naturall . . . tr. by T. Lodge. London, fol. [Has various autographs, and is now owned by J. McLellan, Woodstock, Conn.] <i>B. M.</i> [524. k. 13.] | | | | 1614 |
| 97. [Wilcocks on Psalmes] | 0. | 06. | 00 | |
| T. Wilcox: A right godly and learned Exposition upon the whole Booke of Psalmes, wherin is set forth the true Division sence & Doctrine, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1107. g. 4.] | | | | 1586 |
| 98. [Cottons Concordance 2 volumes] | 0. | 12. | 00 | |
| Clem ^t Cotton: A complete Concordance to the Bible of the last translation, etc. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3103. e.] | | | | 1631 |
| 99. [Scholastical discourse about the crosse] | 0. | 04. | 00 | |
| R. Parker: A Scholasticall Discovrse against symbolizing with Antichrist in Ceremonies: especially in the signe of the Crosse. [n. pl.] fol. <i>B. M.</i> [1226. g. 7.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [70. a. 2.3.]* | | | | 1607 |
| 100. [Taylor upon Tytus] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| Thos. Taylor: A commentarie upon the Epistle . . . to Titus . . . Preached in Cambridge by T. T., reviewed and enlarged with some notes. Cambridge, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [3266. e.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [47.2.] | | | | 1619 |
| 101. [Hill upon Life Euer.] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| Rob. Hill: Life everlasting: or the true knowledge of One Jehovah, Three Elohim, | | | | 1601 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|---|---------|----|------|
| | and Jesus Immanuel : collected out of the best moderne diuines, etc. Cam. 4°. | | | |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4223. b.] | | | |
| 102. | [Wilsons Dixonor] Thos. Wilson : A Christian Dictionary, opening the significations of the chiefe Words dispersed generally through Holy Scrip ^{ts} of the Old & New Test ^{ts} London, 8°. | 0.06.00 | | 1622 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3109. c.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [51.8.] [1648.] | | | |
| 103. | [Waimes Christiā Synagogue] Jo. Weemes : The Christian Synagogue ; wherein is containd the diuerse reading, the right pointing, translation, and collation of Scripture with Scripture ; with the customs of the Hebrewes and Proselytes, etc. London, 4°. | 0.02.00 | | 1623 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [483. b. 7.] | | | |
| 104. | [Gibbines question & disputacons] Nich. Gibbens : Questions and Disputations concerning the Holy Scripture, etc. London, 4°. | 0.02.06 | | 1601 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [690. d. 2.] | | | |
| | <i>Prince Lib.</i> [45.21.] [1602.] | | | |
| 105. | [Caluin Harmon Evan.] J. Calvin : A Harmonie upon the three Evangelists Matthew, Mark, and Luke, with the commentarie . . . of I. C. Whereunto is added a Commentarie upon S. John, by the same authour. London, 4°. | 0.06.00 | | 1610 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3225. b.] | | | |
| 106. | [Defence of Synod of Dort by Robin] Jo : Robinson : Defence of the doctrine pro- povnded by the Synode at Dort : against J. Mvrton and his associates, in a treatise, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. | 0.02.00 | | 1624 |
| | <i>Prince Lib.</i> [65.33.] * | | | |
| 107. | [Messelina] ?? Nath ^l Richards : The Tragedy of Messa- lina, the Roman Emperesse, as it hath been acted with generall applause, divers times, by the Company of his Maiesties Revells. Lon- don, 8°. | 0.03.01 | | 1640 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [162. b. 15.] | | | |
| 108. | [Downams Warfare 2 pt] Jo. Downame : The Christian Warfare. 2 ^d pt. [there were four.] London, 8°. | 0.04.00 | | 1609 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4408. f.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [55.42.] [1612.] | | | |
| 109. | [Barlow on 2 Tymothy] | 0.02.06 | | |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|----|-----|----|--------|
| Jo. Barlow : An Exposition of the Second Epistle of the Apostle Paul to Timothy, the first Chapter, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1625 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [3266. b.] | | | | |
| 110. [Cartwright ag st Whitgift 2 pt] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| T. Cartwright : Second replie agaynst Maister Doctor Whitgiftes second answer touching the Church Discipline. [n. pl.] 4°. | | | | 1575 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [225. e. 22. (1.)] | | | | |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [49.67.68. a.]* | | | | |
| 111. [Jackson ag ^t . Misbeliefe] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| Th. Iackson : A Treatise containing the original of Unbelief, Misbelief, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1625 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [3755. a.] | | | | |
| 112. [Granger on Eccl.] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| Tho: Granger : A familiar Exposition or Commentarie on Ecclesiastes, etc. London, 8°. | | | | 1621 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [3166. aaa.] | | | | |
| 113. [Brightman on Reuel.] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| T. Brightman : The Revelation of S. John Illustrated with an Analysis & Scholions, etc. Leyden, 8°. | | | | 1616 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [3185. bb.]* | | | | |
| 114. [Birdag Anti] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| ?Tho: Beard: Antichrist the Pope of Rome: or, the Pope of Rome is Antichrist: Proved in two treatises, etc. [London], 4°. | | | | 1625 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [1019. 1. 4.] | | | | |
| 115. [Byfield on 1 Peter] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| N. Byfield : A Commentary . . . upon the second chapter of the first Epistle of St. Peter. London, 4°. | | | | 1623 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [3266. cc.] | | | | |
| 116. [Weymes on Image of God in Man] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| J. Weemes : The Pourtraiture of the Image of God in Man, in his three Estates of Creation, Restauration, Glorification, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1627 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [T. 798. (2.)] | | | | |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [44.15.] [1636.] | | | | |
| 117. [Parr on Romans] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| Elnathan Parre : Exposition upon the Epistle to the Romans. London, fol. | | | | [1631] |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [44.8.] [in works.] | | | | |
| 118. [Robinsons Observacons] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| Jo : Robinson : Observations Divine and | | | | 1625 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|---|----|-----|------|
| | Morall. For the Fvrthering of knowledg, and vertue, etc. n. pl. 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [4411. dd.]* | | | |
| 119. | [Right way to go to worke] | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | [S. B.] The Right Way to goe to Worke, being a Sermon on Prov. xvi: 3. | | | 1622 |
| | [Arber, Stat. Reg. iv. 87.] | | | |
| 120. | [Byfields sermons on 1 Peter] | 0. | 05. | 00 |
| | N. Byfield: Sermons upon the first Chapter of the first Epistle Generall . . . of Peter, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [3266. ccc.] | | | 1617 |
| 121. | [Dod on Commandm ^{ts}] | 0. | 02. | 06 |
| | Jo. Dodd: A Plaine and familiar Exposition of the Ten Commandements with a catechisme. London, 4°. | | | 1615 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3109. c. (1).] [Ed. 1632.]* | | | |
| 122. | [Mayor on Catholick Epistles] | 0. | 03. | 00 |
| | Jo. Mayer: Ecclesiastica Interpretatio: or, the Expositions upon the difficult and doubtful passages of the seven Epistles called Catholike, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1003. c. 27.] | | | 1627 |
| 123. | [Taylor parable on the Sower] | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | Tho: Taylor: The Parable of the Sower and of the Seed, etc. London, 4°. | | | 1621 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4266. bb.] | | | |
| 124. | [Narme cf Chr. Strarr.] | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | W. Narne: Christs Starre: or, a Christian treatise for our direction to our Saviour, and for our conjunction with him, etc. London, 4°. | | | 1625 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4401. e. 10.] | | | |
| 125. | [Morley of truth of religion] | 0. | 03. | 00 |
| | P. de Mornay: A work concerning the trewnesse of Christian religion, translated into English by Syr Philip Sidney, Knight; and Arthur Golding, the fourth time published. London, 8°. | | | 1617 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4016. b.] | | | |
| 126. | [Attersons badges of Christianity] | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | ?? W ^m Attersoll: [I think some sub-title of Commentary on Numbers.] 8°. | | | 1618 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3105. a.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [43.7.] | | | |
| 127. | [Downam Consolatrix] | 0. | 03. | 00 |
| | Jo. Downame: Consolations for the afflicted, wherein is shewed how the Christian may be enabled to bear all crosses and miseries with | | | 1612 |

- £ s. d.
- patience, etc. London, 4°. [3^d pt. of Xⁿ Warfare] [No. 108, ante].
- B. M.* [4408. f.] *Prince Lib.* [55.42.]
128. [Elton on 7 Romans] 0.02.06
 Ed. Elton: The complaint of a sanctified sinner answered, or an explanation of the seventh chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans. London, 4°. 1618
129. [A declaracon of Quintill. question] 0.02.00
 ? [Some unassigned English version, apparently, of one or more of the Declamations of Quintilian; the earliest translation which I have met being that of Warr (published anonymously). London, 1686.]
130. [Byfield on 3 of Peter] 0.01.06
 N. Byfield: A Commentary upon the three first chapters of the first Epistle . . . of St. Peter. Wherein are . . . handled such points of Doctrine as naturally flow from the Text. London, fol. 1637
B. M. [3266. g.]
131. [7 p^{ble}ames against Antechrist] 0.01.00
 G. S.: Sacrae Heptades, or seaven problems concerning Antichrist. [n. pl.] 4°. 1626
B. M. [3186. e.]
132. [Dike upon Repent] 0.01.06
 Dan. Dyke: A Treatise of Repentance, etc. 4°. 1618
Prince Lib. [55.37.]
133. [Sibbs Soules Comfort] 0.03.06
 R. Sibbes: The Soules Conflict with it selfe, etc. London, 8°. *B. M.* [4409. de.] [1636.] [1625]
134. [Passions of the mynd] 0.01.06
 ? Rob^t Southwell. The Passion of a Discontented mind. London, 4°. [apparently 3^d edn.] 1621
B. M. [1076. i. 20.]
135. [5 bookes of Sermons stichet together] . . . 0.01.00
 [There is nothing to show whether these were printed discourses, or Elder Brewster's own manuscripts, thus bundled together.]
136. [Constitucons & Cannons of bb. of Cant.] . . 0.00.02
 Constitvtions and Canons Ecclesiasticall. Treated vpon by the Bishop of London . . . and the rest of the Bps. and Clergie of the Province of Canterbury, etc. London, 4°. 1604
B. M. [5155. aa. 5.]*

- | | £ s. d. | |
|--|---------|---------------------------|
| 137. [Wittenhall discovery of abuses] | 0.01.00 | |
| Th. Whetenhall: A Discourse of the Abuses now in question in the Chvrches of Christ, of their creeping in, growing vp and flourishing in the Babilonish Ch'h of Rome, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [108. a. 47.]* | | 1606 |
| 138. [Rollock on Thessal] | 0.02.00 | |
| R. Rollock: Lectures upon the First and Second Epistles of Paul to the Thessalonians, etc. Edinburgh, 8°. | | 1606 |
| | | <i>B. M.</i> [3266. ee.] |
| 139. [Heauen opened by Coop] | 0.02.00 | |
| Heauen opened. A book by Rev. William Cowper, minister of God's Word. [Arber, Stat. Reg. iii. 393.] | | 1608 |
| 140. [Treasury of Smiles] | 0.04.00 | |
| Rob. Cawdrey: A Tresurie or Store-House of Similies . . . newly collected into Heades and Common places. London, 4°. | | 1609 |
| | | <i>B. M.</i> [4410. n.] |
| 141. [Downefall of Popery] | 0.02.00 | |
| Th. Bell: The Downefall of Popery. Pro- posed by way of a new Challenge to all Eng- lish Iesuites and . . . papists, daring them . . . to make answe're thereunto if they can. Lon- don, 4°. | | 1605 |
| | | <i>B. M.</i> [3935. b.] |
| 142. [Saints by calling by Wilson] | 0.02.00 | |
| Th. Wilson: Saints by calling: or called to be Saints. A godly Treatise of our holy Call- ing to Christ by the Gospel, etc. London, 8°. | | 1620 |
| | | <i>B. M.</i> [4409. gg.] |
| 143. [Wittenhall discoṽy of abuses] | 0.02.00 | |
| [Seems to be a duplicate of No. 137, ante.] | | 1606 |
| 144. [Udal on Lamentacons] | 0.01.04 | |
| J. Vdall: A Commentarie upon the Lamen- tations of Jeremy, etc. London, 4°. | | 1599 |
| | | <i>B. M.</i> [3166. aaa.] |
| 145. [Dyocean Tryall] | 0.00.06 | |
| P. Baynes: The Diocesans Tryall. Wherein all the sinnewes of Doctor Downhams Defence are brought into three heads, and orderly dis- solved. 4°. <i>Bodleian</i> [110. j. 217. (2).] <i>B. M.</i> [E. 207. (7).] [1641.]* | | |
| 146. [Sparks ag st Albin] | 0.02.06 | |

- | | £ | s. | d | |
|---|----|-----|----|--------|
| Tho. Sparke: An Answer to J. de Albinus notable Discourse against heresies . . . com- piled by T. S. [with copy of Discourse itself as printed at Douay]. Oxford, 4°. | | | | 1591 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [697. g. 29.] | | | | |
| 147. [Wottons defence of Perkins Refor Catholicke] | 0. | 02. | 06 | |
| Anth: Wotton: A Defence of M. Perkins booke called A Reformed Catholike: against the cavils of a Popish writer, one D. B. P. or W. B. in his Deformed Reformation. Lon- don, 4°. | | | | 1606 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [3932. e.] | | | | |
| 148. [Brinslow on Ezech] | 0. | 03. | 00 | |
| J. Brinsley: The third part of the true watch, etc. Taken out of Ezekiel Chap. 9. London, 4°. | | | | 1622 |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [55.104.] | | | | |
| 149. [Defence of Ministers reasons] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| [S. Hieron]: A Defence of the Ministers Reasons, for Refvsall of Svbscription to the Booke of Common prayer, and of Conformitie, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. | | | | 1607 |
| * | | | | |
| 150. [Downam ag st Bath & Wells] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| Geo. Downame: A Defence of the Sermon preached at the Consecration of the L. Bishop of Bath and Welles, against a confutation thereof by a namelesse Author, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1611 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [858. g. 12.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [59.15.]* | | | | |
| 151. [A discourse of troubles Chu. of Amster.] . . | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| Geo. Johnson: A Discourse of some Troubles and Excommunications in the banished English Church at Amsterdam. Published for sundry causes declared in the preface to the Pastour of the sayd Church, etc. Amsterdam, 4°. | | | | 1603 |
| <i>Trinity Coll., Cambridge.</i> [c. 4.53.] | | | | |
| 152, 153, 154. [Mr. Smyths 3 treatises] | 0. | 02. | 06 | |
| ? Iohn Smyth: (1) Principles and inferences concerning the Visible Church. [n. pl.] 16°; | | | | 1607 |
| (2) The Diferences of the Churches of the Separation, etc. [n. pl.] 4°; (3) The charac- ter of the Beast, or the false constitution of the Church discovered in certain passages betwixt Mr. R. Clyfton & John Smyth, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. | | | | [1608] |
| [The first is in the <i>Lib. of York Minster</i> ; * the | | | | [1609] |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|--|----|-----|----|--------|
| | second in <i>Harvard Coll.</i> ; and the third in the <i>Bodleian.</i>] [Pamph. 7.] | | | | |
| 155. | [Discourse of Equivocation] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| | H. Mason: The new Art of Lying, covered by Iesuites under the vaile of Equivocation; discovered and disproved. London, 12 ^{mo} . <i>B. M.</i> [852. c. 1.] | | | | 1634 |
| 156. | [Mr. Smyths paroliles] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| | Jo. Smyth: Paralleles, Censvres, Observations, Apertheyning to three several writings, viz. [n. pl.] 4°. <i>Bodleian</i> [4°, S. 9. Art. B. S.]* | | | | 1609 |
| 157. | [A peticon for reformacōn] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | ? A Petition to her Maiestie [on Reformation in the Church of England] [n. pl.] 4°. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [78.97.] | | | | 1593 |
| 158. | [A primer of Chr. Relig.] | 0. | 00. | 09 | |
| | ? J. Sprint: The Symme of the Christian Religion, in form of Question and Answer. London, 8°. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [57.34.] | | | | 1613 |
| 159. | [A discourse of variance betweene pope & Venet.] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| | Chr. Potter: A Sermon, etc. hereunto is added an Advertisement touching the History of the quarrels of Pope Paul 5, with the Venetians, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [4474. aa. 96.] | | | | 1629 |
| 160. | [Broughton on Lament.] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| | H. Broughton: The Lamentations of Ieremy, translated. . . . With explications, etc. [No pl.] 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1003. b. 9. (8).] | | | | 1608 |
| 161. | [Perkins on Sat. Sophist] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | W. Perkins: Satans Sophistrie answered by our Saviour Christ. Cambridge, fol. [Subsequently published in the third volume of the three volume edition of Perkins's Works, as "The Combat between Christ and the Devill displayed," etc.] * | | | | [1603] |
| 162. | [A discourse of Adoracōn of Reliq ^{us}] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| | ? Jo. Polyander: Discourse against the Worship of Reliques, etc. [London] [4°]. <i>Liby. of Emmanuel Coll. Camb.</i> [10.5.43.] | | | | 1611 |
| 163. | [A trew mark of Catholike Church] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|----|-----|----|--------|
| | T[heo.] B[eze]: A Discourse of the true and visible Markes of the Catholique Church, tr. by T. Wilcox. London, 16°. | | | | 1622 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [702. a. 43.] | | | | |
| 164. | [A quodlibet to bewarr of preise] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| | ?? A Decacordon of ten quodlibeticall ques- tions concerning religion and state, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. | | | | 1602 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4091. dd.] | | | | |
| 165. | [Iustifycacon of Sepacon] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| | Jo. Robinson: A justification of Separation from the Church of England; against M ^r R. Bernard his invective intituled The Separatists schisme. [n. pl.] 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [4135. b.]* | | | | 1610 |
| 166. | [Storke answer to Campion] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| | W. Charke: An Answer to a seditious pamphlet lately cast abroad by a Jesuite (E. Campian) with a discoverie of that blasphemous sect. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [4106. a.] | | | | 1580 |
| 167. | [Dike on the heart] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| | D. Dyke: The Mystery of Selfe-Deceiving. Or a discourse . . . of the deceitfulness of Mans Heart. London, 4°. | | | | 1615 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4404. d.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [55.36.] | | | | |
| 168. | [Perkins on 11 Hebrewes] | 0. | 03. | 02 | |
| | W. Perkins: A cloud of faithfull Witnesses leading to the Heavenly Canaan; or a Com- mentarie upon 11. Heb. London, fol. | | | | 1618 |
| 169. | [Bayne on Ephes.] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| | P. Baynes: An entire Commentary upon the whole Epistle of the Apostle Paul to the Ephe- sians . . . with a logical analysis, spiritual and holy observations, confutation of Arminianism and Popery, and sound edification for the dili- gent reader. London, fol. | | | | 1643 |
| 170. | [Dike on repent. & ch. temptations] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| | D. Dyke: Two Treatises. The one, of Re- pentance; the other of Christs Temptations, etc. London, 4°. | | | | [1618] |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4404. h.] [1631.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [55.37.] | | | | |
| 171. | [Bolton on true happynes] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| | R. Bolton: A discourse about the state of true happiness: delivered in certaine sermons, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [4452. c.] | | | | 1612 |

- | | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|----|-----|----|------|
| 172. | [Downam ag st Beller] | 0. | 01. | 08 | |
| | G. Downame: A Treatise concerning Anti-christ, . . . proving that the Pope is Anti-christ . . . against all the objections of R. Bellarmine, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1603 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [478. a. 25.] | | | | |
| 173. | [Wotton on 1 Iohn] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| | Anth. Wotton: Sermons on part of Chapter first of St. Iohns Gospel. London, 4°. | | | | 1609 |
| 174. | [Gouge Armor of God]. | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| | W ^m Gouge: <i>Πανοπλια του Θεου</i> : The Whole armor of God, or the Spirituall Furniture which God hath provided to keepe safe every Christian Soulder from . . . Satan, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1616 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4402. ccc.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [56.33.] | | | | |
| 175. | [Plea for Infants]. | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| | R. Clyfton: A Plea for Infants and Elder people concerning their Baptisme; or, a Processe of the Passages between Mr. John Smyth and Richard Clyfton. Amsterdam, 4°. * | | | | 1610 |
| 176. | [Dod on Commandm ^{ts}] | 0. | 03. | 00 | |
| | [Seems to be a duplicate of No. 121, <i>ante</i> .] | | | | 1615 |
| 177. | [Rollock on effectual calling] | 0. | 01. | 10 | |
| | R. Rollock: A Treatise of Gods effectual Calling. written in the Latine tongue . . . and now . . . translated by H. Holland, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1603 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [858. f. 10.] | | | | |
| 178. | [Calling of Iews by Finish.] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| | H ^r Finch: The Calling of the Iewes, etc. [attributed by <i>B. M.</i> Catalogue to W ^m Gouge, who seems to have published it.] London, 4°. | | | | 1621 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4034. cc.] | | | | |
| 179. | [Prin Antearminescence] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| | W ^m Prynn: Anti-Arminianisme. Or, the Church of Englands old Antithesis to New Arminianisme, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1630 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [700. g. 6. (3).] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [60.21.]* | | | | |
| 180. | [Discouery by Barrow] | 0. | 03. | 00 | |
| | H ^r Barrowe: A Brief Discouerie of the false Church. As is the mother such the daughter is. [n. pl.] [Dort] 4°. <i>Dr. William's Lib., London.</i> | | | | 1590 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|----|-----|----|------|
| 181. [Ainsworths defence of Scripture] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| H. Ainsworth : A Defence of the Holy Scriptures, Worship, and Ministerie used in the . . . Churches separated from Antichrist, ag ^t Mr. Smyth, etc. Amsterdam, 4 ^o . | | | | 1609 |
| B. M. [4103. d.]* | | | | |
| 182, 183. [2 Downams Reply ag ^t Bath] | 0. | 03. | 00 | |
| [Seem to be two duplicates of No. 150, <i>ante</i> .] | | | | 1611 |
| 184. [Admonition to Parli ^{nt}] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| J. Field & T. Wilcox : An Admonition to the Parliament. London, 16 ^o . | | | | 1571 |
| Bodleian [A. 9.6. Linc.]* | | | | |
| 185. [Refutacon to Gifford] | 0. | 02. | 06 | |
| H. Barrowe & J. Greenwood : A Plaine Refvtation of M. Giffardes Booke, intituled, A short treatise against the Donatists of England, etc. [n. pl.] 4 ^o . | | | | 1605 |
| B. M. [T. 804. (3.)] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [59.68.]* | | | | |
| [This is the volume referred to in Bradford's <i>Dialogue</i> [Young, <i>Chronicles of Plymouth</i> , p. 424] as having been reprinted by Francis Johnson at his own charge; he having destroyed all but two copies of the first edition of 1591.] | | | | |
| 186. [Perth Assembly] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| [J. Forbes] : Perth Assembly : containing (1) The Proceedings thereof; (2) The Prooe of the nullitie thereof, etc. [n. pl.] [Printed by W. Brewster in Leyden.] 4 ^o . | | | | 1619 |
| B. M. [4175. a.]* | | | | |
| 187. [Defence of the Ministers reasons] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| [Seems to be a duplicate of No. 149, <i>ante</i> .] | | | | 1607 |
| 188. [Treatise of Ministry of England] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| F. Johnson : A Treatise of the ministry of the Church of England, etc. [n. pl.] 4 ^o . [I have Brewster's copy with his autograph.] * | | | | 1595 |
| 189. [Cassander Anglicanañs] | 1. | 01. | 08 | |
| J. Sprint : Cassander Anglicanus ; shewing the Necessity of Conformitie to the Prescribed Ceremonies of our Chvrch, in case of Depriuacion, etc. London, 4 ^o . | | | | 1618 |
| B. M. [873. h. 15.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [58.4.]* | | | | |
| 190. [Downams warfarr] | 0. | 05. | 00 | |
| [Probably another of the four parts of No. 108, <i>ante</i> .] | | | | 1609 |

- | | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|----|-----|----|------|
| 191. [The meane of mourneing] | 0. | 03. | 00 | |
| Th. Playfere: The Meane in Mourning. A sermon [on Luk. xxiii: 28] etc. London, 8°. | | | | 1611 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4452. aaa. (2.)] | | | | |
| 192. [Hackhill History of Judges] | 0. | 00. | 00 | |
| ? Geo. Hakewill: Scutum Regium, Id est, adversus omnes regicidas et regicidarum patro- nos, ab initio mundi, etc. Londini, 8°. | | | | 1612 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [523. a. 7.] | | | | |
| 193. [Sweeds Intelligencer] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| The Swedish Intelligencer. The first part. Wherein out of the truest and choysrest Infor- mations, are the famous actions of that warlike Prince [Gustavus Adolphus] historically led along, etc. London, 4°. [four P ^{ts} in all.] | | | | 1632 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [9435. c.] | | | | |
| 194. [Comunion of Saints] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| [H. Ainsworth]: The Communion of Saints. A Treatise of the fellowship that the Faithful have with God, and his Angels, and one with another; in this present life, etc. [n. pl.] 8°. | | | | 1615 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4409. bbb.]* | | | | |
| 195. [Abridgment of Ministers of Lincolne] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| An Abridgment of that booke which the Ministers of Lincoln diocess deliuered to his Maiestie upon the first of December last, being the first part of an Apologye for themselves and their brethren that refuse the subscription, etc. [reprinted by W. Brewster, at Leyden.] 8°. | | | | 1617 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [698. g. 4. (5.)] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [78.114.] | | | | |
| [Ed. 1605.] * | | | | |
| 196. [Jacob Attestation] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| H. Jacob: An Attestation of many Learned, Godly and famous Divines, etc., justifying this doctrine, viz.: that the Church government ought to bee alwayes with the peoples free con- sent, etc. [n. pl.] 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [698. a. 35. (1.)] | | | | 1613 |
| <i>Prince Lib.</i> [58.28.] * | | | | |
| 197. [Modest Defence] | 0. | 03. | 00 | |
| A Trve Modest, and Ivst Defence of the Petition for Reformation, exhibited to the Kings most excellent Maiestie. Containing an An- swere to the confutation published under the names of some of the Vniversitie of Oxford, | | | | 1618 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|---|----|-----|--------|
| | etc. [n. pl.] 16°. [Printed at Leyden by William Brewster.] <i>B. M.</i> [3935. a.]* | | | |
| 198. | [Exposicon of Canticles] ? T. Wilcox: An Exposition upon the Canticles, etc. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3752. f.] | 0. | 01. | 00 |
| | | | | 1624 |
| 199. | [Whitgifte answer to a libell] J. Whitgift: An Answer to a certen libell intituled An Admonition to the Parliament, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1019. e. 3.]* | 0. | 01. | 00 |
| | | | | 1571 |
| 200. | [A reply to a libell] ?? T. Cartwright: A Replye to an Answer made of M. Doctor VVhitegifte againste the Admonition to the Parliament, etc. [n. pl.] [n. d.] 4°. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [49. 67. 68. a.]* | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | | | | [1573] |
| 201. | [Duplessis of a Chur] P. Dvplessis-Mornay: A notable Treatise of the Church, in which are handled all the principall questions that haue been moued in our time concerning this matter, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [696. b. 28.]* | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | | | | 1606 |
| 202. | [Perkins on Iude] W. Perkins: An Exposition of Iude, containing 66 sermons, etc. Cambridge, [fol.] <i>B. M.</i> [3752. g.] [in Works.]* | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | | | | [1603] |
| 203. | [Downams 4 treatises] J. Downame: Foure Treatises tending to dissuade all Christians from . . . the abuses of Swearing, Drunkennesse, Whoredome, and Bribery, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [4404. f.] [Ed. 1613.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [55.88.] | 0. | 02. | 00 |
| | | | | 1609 |
| 204. | [Deareing on Hebrews] Ed. Dearing: XXVII. Lectures . . . upon part of the Epistle . . . to the Hebrues, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [3166. b. (2.)] | 0. | 03. | 00 |
| | | | | 1590 |
| 205. | [A Collection of Englands Deliūanc*] G. Carleton: A Thankfull Remembrance of Gods Mercy, In an Historicall Collection of the great and mercifull Deliverances of the Church and State of England, etc. London, 4°. [3 ^d edn.] <i>B. M.</i> [807. c. 22.]* | 0. | 01. | 06 |
| | | | | 1627 |
| 206. | [1000 notable things] Th. Lupton: A Thousand Notable things | 0. | 01. | 06 |
| | | | | 1601 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|---|-------|----|------|
| | of sundrie sorts. Whereof some are wonderfull, some strange, some pleasant, divers necessary, a great sort profitable, and many verie precious, etc. London, 4°. | | | |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [7321. bbb.] | | | |
| 207. | [Riches of elder ages] | 0.00. | 00 | |
| | Guil. Telin: Archaioplutos. Or the Riches of Elder Ages; Prooving . . . that . . . auncient emperors and kings were more rich and magnificent, then such as live in these daies, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 40. b. 9.] | | | 1592 |
| 208. | [Dod on Comandm ^{ts}] | 0.02. | 06 | |
| | [Seems to be a duplicate of Nos. 121 and 176, <i>ante</i> .] | | | 1615 |
| 209. | [Sweeds Intilligencer] | 0.01. | 06 | |
| | [Probably another "part" of No. 193, <i>ante</i> .] | | | 1632 |
| 210. | [tymes turne coat] | 0.00. | 06 | |
| | ? Turncoat of the Times. A Ballad. [1635] | | | |
| | [<i>B. M. Cat.</i>] | | | |
| 211. | [A continuacon of adventur of Don Sebastian] | 0.00. | 04 | |
| | ? [J. Teixeira: The strangest adventure that ever happened. . . . A discourse concerning the successe of the King of Portugall Dom Sebastian from the time of his voyage into Affricke . . . in the year 1578, unto the sixt of Ianuary this present 1601, (done in Spanish, then in French & englished by A. Munday). London, 4°.] <i>B. M.</i> [1195. a. 1. (8.)] | | | 1601 |
| | or : | | | |
| | [E. Alde: The Battell of Barbarie, between Sebastian King of Portugall, and Abdelmelec King of Morocco; with the death of Capt. Stukely. As it was sundrie times plaid by the Lord High Admerall his seruants,] or something kindred to these? | | | 1594 |
| 212. | [Surveyor Dialougs] | 0.01. | 00 | |
| | Jo. Norden: The Surveyors Dialogue. Divided into five Bookes: Very profitable for all men to peruse, that have to do with the revenues of land, or occupation thereof, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [530. E. 5.] | | | 1607 |
| 213. | [Apology Chur. of England ag st Brownists] | 0.01. | 06 | |
| | J. Hall: A common Apologie of the Chvrch | | | 1610 |

- £ s. d.
- of England; against . . . the Brownists, etc.
London, 4°.
- B. M.* [698. g. 40.] *Prince Lib.* [59.59 a.]*
214. [Kings declaracon about Parlia^{ts}] 0.00.02 1585
James I. : A Declaration of the Kings Maj-
esties intention and meaning toward the lait
Actis of Parliament. Edinburgh, 8°.
B. M. [288. a. 31.]
215. [Scyrge of Drunkerds] 0.00.02 1619
W. Hornby: The Scourge of drunkennes.
[In verse.] London, 4°. *B. M.* [C. 34. f. 33.]
216. [Syons Plea] 0.02.00 1628
A. Leighton: An Appeal to the Parliament,
or Sions Plea against the Prelacie. Printed
in the year and month wherein Rochell was
lost. [n. pl.] 4°.
B. M. [698. g. 8. (2.)]
[This is the book for publishing which Dr.
Leighton was twice whipped and pilloried, his
ears cut off, his nose slit, his cheeks branded
"S. S." (sower of sedition), and he imprisoned
eleven years in the Fleet.]
217. [Elton of Comandmts] 0.02.00 [1619]
Ed. Elton: Gods holy minde touching mat-
ters morall, uttered in ten commandements.
London, 4°.
218. [Treatise of Chr. Religion] 0.02.00 [1620]
[Jo. Ball]: A Short Treatise: contayning
all the principall Grounds of Christian Reli-
gion. By way of Questions and Answers. Lon-
don, 8°. *B. M.* [3505. b.] [7th ed.]
Prince Lib. [69.24.] [10th ed.]
[Before 1632 it went through 14 editions,
and was translated into Turkish in 1666.]
219. [A battaile of Palatinate] 0.01.06
A true Relation of all such Battailles as has
been fought in the Palatinate, etc. London, 4°.
[Hazlitt, *Collections & Notes*, 3^d series, 1887,
p. 184.]
220. [Treatise 122 Psalm] 0.00.06 1618
Rob^t Harrison: A Little Treatise vpon the
first verse of the 122 Psalme, etc. [Leyden,]

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|---|----|----|------|
| | 16°. [first printed [n. pl.] in 1583, and reprinted by W. Brewster, in 1618.] | | | | |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3090. a.] [Ed. 1583.] [1618.]* | | | | |
| 221. | [Concordance of yeares] | 0 | 00 | 06 | |
| | Ar. Hopton: A Concordancy of Yeares. Containing a . . . most exact computation of time, according to the English account. Also the use of the English and Roman Kalender, etc. London, 8°. [newly augmented.] | | | | 1616 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [717. c. 39.] | | | | |
| 222. | [Cesars Tryumphs] | 0 | 00 | 02 | |
| | ?? [R. Davies]: Chesters Triumph in honor of her Prince. As it was performed upon S. Georges Day 1610, in the foresaid Citie. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 30. d. 3.] | | | | 1610 |
| 223. | [A dialogue concerning Ceremonies] . . . | 0 | 00 | 04 | |
| | Sam! Gardiner: A Dialogve or Conference betweene Irenæus and Antimachus, about the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [698. g. 4. (4.)] | | | | 1605 |
| 224. | [Essayes about a prisoner] | 0 | 00 | 03 | |
| | [Geffray Mynshul]: Essayes and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners. Written by G. M. of Grayes-Inne, Gent. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [884. h. 31. (1.)] | | | | 1618 |
| 225. | [Politike diseases] | 0 | 00 | 06 | |
| | ? Jaq. Hurault: Politicke, moral and martial Discourses. tr. by A. Golding. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [8404. cc.] | | | | 1595 |
| 226. | [Exposicon of Liturgie] | 0 | 00 | 08 | |
| | Jo. Boys: An Exposition of al the principal Scriptures used in our English Liturgie, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1219. g.] | | | | 1310 |
| 227. | [Magnifycent Entertaynement of King Iames] | 0 | 00 | 06 | |
| | Th. Decker: The Magnificent Entertainement: given to King Iames, Queene Anne his wife, and Henry Frederick the Prince, upon the day of his Majesties triumphant Passage (from the Tower) through his Honourable Citie (and Chamber) of London, being the 15. of March, 1603. . . . With the speeches and Songes, delivered, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 34. c. 23.] | | | | 1604 |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|----|-----|----|----------------|
| 228. | [A modest defence] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | [Seems to be a duplicate of No. 197, <i>ante</i> .] | | | | 1618 |
| 229. | [Essex practise of treason] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | [F. Bacon]: A Declaration of the Practises & Treasons attempted and committed by Rob- ert late Earle of Essex and his Complices against her Majestie and her Kingdoms. . . . Together with the very confessions and other parts of the Evidences themselves . . . taken out of the Originals. London, 4°. | | | | 1601 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [E. 1940. (1.)] | | | | |
| 230. | [Prosopœia] | 0. | 00. | 02 | |
| | ? [Prosopopœia, or a Conference held at An- gelo Castle, between the Pope, the Emperor, and the King of Spaine. [a satire, in verse.] London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [11626. d. 64. (2.)] | | | | [1620] 1136 |
| | or: | | | | |
| | ? Prosopopœia, or Mother Hubberds Tale [in Verse] by Ed. Spenser. London, fol. | | | | |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [C. 28. m. 17. (2.)] | | | | |
| 231. | [Withers motto] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| | Geo: Wither: Withers Motto: Nec habeo, nec careo, nec Curo. London, 8°. | | | | 1621 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1076. c. 19.] | | | | |
| 232. | [Standish for woods] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | Ar. Standish: New Directions of experi- ence . . . for the increasing of Timber and Fire-wood, with the least waste and losse of ground, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1146. d. 32.] | | | | 1615 |
| 233. | [A recantacon of a Brownist] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| | P. Fairlambe, The Recantation of a Brown- ist, or, a Reformed Puritan, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. | | | | 1606 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [105. c. 47.]* | | | | |
| 234. | [A supply to German History] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| | ? A suplement to the sixth part of the Ger- man History. [Arber, Stat. Reg. iv. 321.] | | | | 1634 |
| 235. | [Of the use of silk worms] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | O. de Serres: The perfect use of Silk wormes, and their benefit, with the . . . plant- ing of Mulberrie trees . . . and the figures to know how to feede the Wormes, and to winde off the Silke. tr. by N. Geffe. London, 4°. | | | | 1607 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [B. 632. (1.)] | | | | |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|--|----|-----|----|------|
| 236. | [Newes from Verginia] [R. Rich] Newes from Virginia. London. [a poem.] [But one copy (in the Huth Col- lection) now known.] | 0. | 00. | 06 | 1610 |
| 237. | [News from Palatinate] News from the Palatinate. A true and comfortable Relation of the wonderfull pro- ceedings of Count Mansfield, from his first coming into the Palatinate unto this present moneth. Likewise, the raising of the seige of Franckendale by Sir. Horatio Vere, etc. The Hage, 4°. [Hazlitt, <i>Colls & Notes</i> , 3 ^d ser. 183.] | 0. | 00. | 04 | 1622 |
| 238. | [Hacklett] R. Haklyt: The principall Navigations, Voiaiges and Discoveries of the English nation, made by Sea, or over Land . . . within the compasse of these 1500 yeeres, etc. whereunto is added the last most renowned English Navi- gation [Sir F. Drake's] round the . . . earth. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 32. m. 10.] | 0. | 02. | 00 | 1589 |
| 239. | [Byfield on the oracles of God] N. Byfield: The Marrow of the Oracles of God, or, Divers Treatises, containing Direc- tions about sixe of the waightiest things can concerne a Christian in this life. London. 12°. <i>B. M.</i> [4403. bb.] [Ed. 1630.] | 0. | 03. | 02 | 1620 |
| 240. | [Gods monarchy Deuells Kingdome] I. Anwick: His Meditations upon Gods Monarchie and the Devill his Kingdome, And of the knowledge that Man in this life may obtaine of the . . . Godhed, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1355. e. 38.] | 0. | 00. | 04 | 1587 |
| 241. | [New shreds of old share] ?? Jos. Wybarne: The New Age of Old Names, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [8406. bb.] | 0. | 00. | 06 | 1609 |
| 242. | [Discharg of 5 imputations] Tho. Morton: A Discharge of five Imputa- tions of Mis-allegations falsly charged against the Bp. of Durham, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [1019. f. 22.] | 0. | 01. | 00 | 1633 |
| 243. | [Dauids Musick] R. Allison: Psalmes of Daudid in Meter, the plaine song being the common tunne to be sung | 0. | 00. | 06 | 1599 |

£ s. d.

- and plaide vpon the lute, or pharion, citterne, or base violl, seuerally or altogether, the singing part to be either tenor or treble to the instrument, according to the nature of the voyce, or for foure voyces; with tenne short tunnes in the end, to which, for the most part of all the Psalmes may be vsually sung, for the vse of such as are of mean skill, and whose leysure least serueth to practize. London, fol.
244. [Horne sheild of the Rightous] 0.01.00
 Rob. Horn: The Shield of the Righteous: or the ninety-first Psalme expounded. London, 4°. *B. M.* [3089. c.] 1625
245. [Ruine of Rome] 0.01.06
 A. Dent: The Ruine of Rome: or an Exposition upon the whole Revelation, etc. London, 16°. 1633
B. M. [3185. aa.] *Prince Lib.* [70. a. 26.]
246. [Downame on 15 Psalm] 0.01.06
 Geo. Downame: Lectures upon the fifteenth Psalm. London, 4°. 1604
247. [Pisca Evangelica] 0.01.06
 W. Symonds: Pischah Evangelica — a comment on the Revelation of Iohn. London, 4°. 1606
B. M. [3187. b. (1.)]
248. [Virell on Lords prayer] 0.01.06
 P. Viret: A faithfull and familiar exposition upon the prayer of our Lord Iesus Christ, and of . . . things worthie to be considered upon the same. [tr. by J. Brooke.] London, 4°. 1582
B. M. [3225. b.] *Prince Lib.* [48.24.] [French, 1548.]
249. [Answer to Cartwright] 0.00.06
 ? Rob^t Browne: An Answer to Master Cartwright his Letter for Ioyning with the English churches: whereunto the true copie of his sayde letter is annexed, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. 1583
Bodleian [L. 43. Th.]
250. [Broughton on Gods Diuinitie] 0.01.00
 ? [H. Broughton]: A require of Agreement to the groundes of Divinitie studie: wherin great scholars falling & being caught of Iewes, disgrace the Gospel: & trap them to destruc-

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|-----------|--|----|-----|----|------|
| | tion. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1019. e. 7. (2.)] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [50.10.] [in Works, 1662.] | | | | |
| 251. | [Bayne tryall of Christ state] P. Baynes: The trial of a Christians estate: or, a discoverie of the causes, degrees, signes and differences of the Apostasie both of true Christians and false, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [4474. c. 31.] | 0. | 01. | 06 | 1618 |
| 252. | [Wheatley on Gods husbandry] W ^m Whately: Gods Husbandry: (P ^t 1) Tending to shew the difference betwixt the hypocrite and the true-hearted Christian; (P ^t 2) Tending chiefly to the Reforming of an hypo- crite, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [4455. a. (2.)] | 0. | 01. | 00 | 1622 |
| 253. | [Exposicon on Reuelac] ? W. Perkins: A godly and learned Exposi- tion . . . upon the three first Chapters of the Revelation . . . by . . . W. P. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [3186. h.] | 0. | 01. | 00 | 1607 |
| 254. | [Perkins Reformed Catholik] W. Perkins: A Reformed Catholike: or a declaration shewing how neere we may come to the present Church of Rome in sundrie points of Religion: and wherein we must for ever de- part from them, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [4255. aa.]* | 0. | 01. | 06 | 1611 |
| 255, 256. | [Johnsons & Withers works] Rich ^d Johnson: The Golden Garland of Princely pleasures and delicate Delights, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 39. b. 36.] | 0. | 02. | 00 | 1620 |
| | Geo. Wither: The Workes of . . . contain- ing Satyrs, Epigrams, Eclogues, Sonnets and Poems, Whereunto is annexed a Paraphrase on the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [1076. c. 12.] | | | | 1620 |
| 257. | [10 sermons of the supper] J. Dod & R. Cleaver: Ten Sermons, tend- ing chiefly to the fitting of men for the worthy receiving of the Lords Supper . . . six by J. D. and four by R. C. etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [4452. b. b.] | 0. | 01. | 06 | 1634 |
| 258. | [Ciuiill Conuersacon Gnahzo] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|----|-----|----|------|
| | Stef. Guazzo: The civile Conversation of M. S. Guazzo, written first in Italian, divided into foure bookes, the first three translated out of French by G. pettie . . . the fourth out of Italian, by B. Young. London, 4°. | | | | 1586 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [721. e. 5.] | | | | |
| 259. | [Smyths plea for Infants] [I think catalogued to Smyth by mistake, and really a duplicate of No. 175, <i>ante</i> .] | 0. | 00. | 06 | 1610 |
| 260. | [Bacons p~ficiency in Learning] F. Bacon: The twoo Bookes of F. B. Of the proficience and advancement of Learning, divine and humane. London, 4°. | 0. | 02. | 00 | 1605 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [721. e. 7.] | | | | |
| 261. | [Arguments ag st seinge] ?? P. Forestus: The Arraignment of Urines: wherein are set downe the manifold errors and abuses of ignorant Urine-monging Empirickes, cozening Quacksalvers, women-physitians, and the like stuffe, etc., epitomized and translated by . . . J. Hart, etc. London, 4°. [2 pts.] | 0. | 01. | 06 | 1623 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1188. i. 8. (1. 2.)] | | | | |
| 262. | [Theologicks] ? H. Clapham: Theological Axioms or Con- clusions, publicly controverted, discussed and concluded by that poore English congregation in Amstelredam to whom H. C. . . . adminis- tereth the Gospel, etc. Amst ^{dam} . 4°. | 0. | 00. | 06 | 1597 |
| 263. | [Eming on Iames] N. Hemming: A learned and fruitful Com- mentarie upon the Epistle of Iames the Apostle. [tr. by W. Gace.] London, 4°. | 0. | 01. | 06 | 1577 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3265. c.] | | | | |
| 264. | [Catholike Judg.] ? The Judgment of a Catholike Gentleman, concerning King Iames Apology, etc. [n. pl.] 4°. [Watt. 735. e.] | 0. | 01. | 00 | 1608 |
| 265. | [The spirituall watch] T. Gataker: The Spirituall Watch, or Christs generall Watch-word. A meditation on Mark xiii: 37, etc. London, 4°. | 0. | 01. | 00 | 1619 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4474. d. 110.] | | | | |
| 266. | [reasons for reformaton of Chur. of Eng ^l] . . | 0. | 00. | 06 | |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|----|-----|----|--------------------|
| H. Jacob: Reasons taken out of Gods Word, and the best humane testimonies, prouing a necessitie of reforming our Churches in Eng- land. [n. pl.] 4°. | | | | 1604 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4135. a.]* | | | | |
| 267. [A looking glass ag st Prelates] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| W. Prynne: A Looking-Glasse for all Lordly Prelates, etc. 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [700, g. 6. (5.)] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [26.238.] * | | | | 1636 |
| 268. [A sermon of Bishop of London] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| ? R. Bancroft: A sermon preached at Paules Crosse 9. of Februarie, being the first Sunday in the Parleament, Anno 1588, etc. [Bancroft was not yet Bp. of London, until 1597, but, in later editions of the sermon, might naturally have been so styled.] London, 8°. | | | | 1588 1637, etc. |
| <i>B. M.</i> [693. d. 2. (2.)]* | | | | |
| 269. [Resolucon for kneeling] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| D. Lindesay: A Resolution of his resolu- tions for kneeling at the Sacrament. Edin- burgh, 4°. | | | | 1619 |
| 270, 271. [2 Exact discouery of Romish doctrine] . | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| [T. Morton]: An Exact Discoverie of Ro- mish Doctrine in the case of Conspiracie and Rebellion, by frequent observations, collected . . . out of . . . express dogmaticall princi- ples of Popish priests and doctors. London, 4°. | | | | 1605 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [852. h. 2.] | | | | |
| 272. [Warr was a blessing] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| ? ? D. Digges: Foure paradoxes, etc. 2 of the worthinesse of warre and warriors. London, 4°. | | | | 1604 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [T. 1053. (2.)] | | | | |
| 273. [Midland souldier] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| ? ? M. Parker: The Maunding Soldier: or, the Fruits of Warre is Beggery. [a ballad.] London, fol. | | | | [1629] |
| 274. [Humillitie Christians life] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| ? D. Cawdrey: Humilitie, the Saints liverie; or the habit of humilitie, the grace of graces: fetched out of the wardrobe of St. Paul. Lon- don, 4°. | | | | 1624 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4473. aaa. 13.] | | | | |
| 275. [Church Deliūance] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| [quite likely a duplicate of No. 205, ante.] | | | | |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|----|-----|----|------|
| 276. | [Co ^m ent on Ecclesiastic] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | ? J. Granger: A familiar Exposition or Com- mentarie on Ecclesiastes, etc. London, 8°. | | | | 1621 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3166. aaa.] | | | | |
| 277. | [Prerogative of Parli ^{am}]. | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | Sir W. Raleigh: The Prerogative of Parlia- ments in England: Proved in a Dialogue . . . between a Councillour of State and a Justice of Peace. Midelburge, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1104. c. 31. (5.)] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [78.82.] [Ed. 1640.] | | | | 1628 |
| 278. | [Temple on 20 Psalm] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| | W. Temple: A logicall analysis of twentie select Psalmes, performed by W. T. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [1215. d.] | | | | 1605 |
| 279. | [Abbott sermon] | 0. | 00. | 03 | |
| | Rob. Abbot: The Old Waye. A sermon [on Jer. vi: 16] preached at Oxford 8 Iuly, 1610, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1610 |
| 280. | [Soules Implantacon] | 0. | 03. | 04 | |
| | Tho. Hooker: The Soules Implantation, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [4409. f.] | | | | 1637 |
| 281. | [A treatise of Stage pleas] | 0. | 00. | 03 | |
| | J. Rainolds: Th' overthrow of Stage-Playes, by the way of controversie betwixt D. Gayer and D. Rainoldes. Wherein all the reasons that can be made for them . . . are refuted. Whereunto are added . . . certaine latine let- ters betwixt the sayed M. Rainolds and D. Gentiles . . . concerning the same matter. [n. pl.] [Middelberg] 4°. | | | | 1599 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [641. e. 13. (1.)] | | | | |
| 282. | [Apologie of Brownists] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| | [F. Johnson & H. Ainsworth]: An Apologie or Defence of svch True Christians as are commonly (but vniustly) called Brownists; against such imputations as are layd vpon them by the Heads and Doctors of the Vniversity of Oxford, in their Answer to the humble Petition of the Ministers . . . desiring reformation, etc. 4°. | | | | 1604 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [105. c. 46.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [78.109.]* | | | | |
| 283. | [State Mistery of Iesuits] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | ? P. Gosselin: The Mysteries of the Jesuits, | | | | 1623 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|---|---------|----|------|
| | by Questions and Answers, from the French. London, 4°. | | | |
| 284. | [Dike Schoole of affliccon] D. Dyke: The Schoole of Affliction, etc. London, 4°. | 0.02.00 | | 1618 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3266. c.] <i>Prince Lib.</i> [47.16.] | | | |
| 285. | [Sibbs Comfort] Rich. Sibbes: The Saints Comfort; being the substance of divers sermons on Psalm cxxx. London, 4°. | 0.01.06 | | 1638 |
| 286. | [Taylor on 32 psalm] T. Taylor: Commentaries on the xxxii Psalm, etc. London, 4°. | 0.02.00 | | 1617 |
| 287. | [Parable of the Vine by Rogers] N. Rogers: The Wild Vine: or an Exposition on Isaiahs parabolical Song of the Be- loved. [Isa. v. 1, 2, 3, etc.] London, 4°. | 0.02.00 | | 1632 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3166. b. (1.)] | | | |
| 288. | [Apologetically reply by Damfort] J. Davenport: An Apologetically Reply to a Booke called An Answer to the unjust com- plaint of W. B. etc. Rotterdam, 4°. | 0.02.00 | | 1636 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4325. b.] | | | |
| 289. | [divers books sticht together] [I feel morally certain that, in 1876, I pur- chased, of the late Charles Hammond, LL.D., of Monson, Mass., this identical "divers books" — which therefore I insert here — seven in number.] | 0.02.00 | | |
| 289. | [L. Chaderton]: A Godly Sermon vpon the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 verses of the 12. chapter of . . . Paule to the Romanes. [a reprint by W. Brewster, at Leyden of an edn. of 1584.] [n. pl.] Leyden, 16°. | | | 1618 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1114. a. 2. (2.)] [Ed. 1584.]* | | | |
| 290. | [A True, Modest, and just Defence, etc. n. pl. 16°. [printed by W. Brewster, at Leyden.] [Duplicate of Nos. 197 & 228, ante.] | | | 1618 |
| 291. | J. Robinson: The Peoples Plea for the exer- cise of Prophetie, against Mr. John Yates, his Monopolie, etc. [n. pl.] [printed by W. Brew- ster at Leyden.] 16°. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [68.16.]* | | | 1618 |
| 292. | R. Harrison: A Little Treatise vpon the first | | | 1618 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|--|----|-----|------|
| | verse of the 122 Psalm, etc. [Duplicate of No. 220, <i>ante</i> .] * | | | |
| 293. | T. Dighton: Certain Reasons of a Private Christian against Conformitie to kneeling in the . . . act of receiving. [printed by W. Brewster at Leyden.] [n. pl.] 16°. * | | | 1618 |
| 294. | T. Dighton: The Second Part of a Plain discourse of an Vnlettered Christian, etc. [printed by W. Brewster in Leyden.] [n. pl.] 16°. * | | | 1619 |
| 295. | W. Euring: An Answer to the Ten Covnter Demands, propounded by T. Drakes, etc. [printed at Leyden, by W. Brewster.] [n. pl.] 16°. * | | | 1619 |
| 296. | [Broughton of Lamentacons] | 0. | 00. | 06 |
| | H. Broughton: The Lamentations of Jeremy, translated . . . with explications, etc. London, 4° <i>B. M.</i> [1003. b. 9. (8.)] | | | 1608 |
| 297. | [A good wyfe] | 0. | 00. | 03 |
| | R. Brathwait: The Description of a Good Wife; or, a rare one among Women. [verse.] London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 30. b. 19. (2.)] | | | 1619 |
| 298. | [Northbrook against Images] | 0. | 01. | 06 |
| | ? John Northbrooke: A Treatise against Images, etc. [1600] | | | |
| 299. | [The tryall of truth by Chibbald] | 0. | 00. | 04 |
| | W. Chibald: A Tryall of Faith: by the touchstone of the Gospel, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [4405. cc.] | | | 1622 |
| 300. | [The paterne of true prayer] | 0. | 01. | 06 |
| | [Jo. Smyth]: The paterne of true Prayer, being an Exposition or Commentary on the Lords Prayer, etc. London, 8°. | | | 1605 |
| 301. | [Household gouernment] | 0. | 01. | 06 |
| | R. Cleaver: A Godly form of Householde Governement: for the ordering of private Families according to the direction of Gods word, etc. London, 8°. [Newly augmented, etc.] <i>B. M.</i> [4405. e.] | | | 1612 |
| 302. | [Blackwells answers] | 0. | 00. | 04 |
| | Mr. G. Blackwell (made by Pope Clement 8, Archpriest of England) his Answeres upon sundry his Examinations, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [861. f. 21. (1.)] | | | 1607 |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|---|----|----|------|
| 303. | [Aristotles problemes] | 0 | 00 | 06 | |
| | The Problemes of Aristotle, with other Philosophers and Phisitions, etc. London, 8°. | | | | 1597 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [8460. aaa.] | | | | |
| 304. | [Symers Indictment] | 0 | 00 | 04 | |
| | W ^m Ward: A Synners Indictament, or certain sermons, by W. W. min ^r at Prestwood, Lincolns ^{h^{re}} . [Arber, Stat. Reg. iii. 504.] | | | | 1612 |
| 305. | [Iohnsons psalmes in meeter] | 0 | 00 | 04 | |
| | [Can this be a mistake for <i>Ainsworth</i> — and so a duplicate of No. 76?] [Or is it by the author of No. 255?] | | | | |
| 306. | [Mores discovery] | 0 | 00 | 03 | |
| | ? Geo. More: A true Discourse . . . which may serve as part of an Answer to a fayned and false Discoverie, etc. [London], 8°. | | | | 1600 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1395. a. 15.] | | | | |
| 307. | [A Sermon]. | 0 | 00 | 02 | |
| | ?? [Possibly Rob ^t Cushman's Sermon delivered at Plymouth — which nowhere else appears, and which one would think Brewster likely to have had.] | | | | |
| 308. | [Refutacon of tolleracon] | 0 | 00 | 06 | |
| | ?? G. Powel: The Catholikes Svpplication vnto the kings maiestie for toleration of Catholike Religion in England . . . whereunto is annexed Parallel-wise, a supplicatorie Counterpoysse of the Protestants, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1603 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3925. bbb.]* | | | | |
| 309. | [Aphorismes of State] | 0 | 00 | 02 | |
| | Apherismes of State: or . . . secret Articles for the re-edifying of the Romish Church, agreed upon . . . by the Colledge of Cardinalls, etc. Utrecht, 4°. | | | | 1624 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1103. e. 18.] | | | | |
| 310. | [Of Union betweene England & Scotland] . . | 0 | 00 | 06 | |
| | Sir. W ^m Cornwallis: The Miraculous and Happie Union of England and Scotland, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1604 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [600. d. 29. (8.)] | | | | |
| 311. | [Tales of Popes custome house] | 0 | 00 | 04 | |
| | ? W. Crashaw. Mitimus to the Ivbile at Rome: or the rates of the popes cvstome-hovse, etc. London, 4°. | | | | 1625 |
| | <i>Prince Lib.</i> [66.27.] | | | | |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|--|----|-----|----|--------|
| 312. [Of Pope Ioane] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| A. Cooke: Pope Ioane: A Dialogue betweene a Protestant and a Papist . . . proving that a woman called Ioane was Pope of Rome, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [226. a. 22.] | | | | 1610 |
| 313. [A dialogue betweene a gent & a preist] . . | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| W. Watson: A dialogue between a Secular Priest and a Lay Gentleman. Remes, 8°. | | | | 1601 |
| 314. [Against kneeling] | 0. | 00. | 03 | |
| [Likely to be a duplicate of No. 293, <i>ante</i> .] | | | | 1618 |
| 315. [Perkins on fayth] | 0. | 00. | 03 | |
| ? W. Perkins: Problems of the Roman Faith falsly called Catholic, against J. Cocceius, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [476. b. 1.] [in Latin.] | | | | [1604] |
| 316. [Bacons Apologye] | 0. | 00. | 03 | |
| Sir F. Bacon: his apologie, in certain imputations concerning the late Earle of Essex, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 34. a. 4.] | | | | 1604 |
| 317. [A History of Mary Glouer] | 0. | 00. | 03 | |
| J. Swan: A True and breife Report of M. Glovers vexation, and of her deliverance by the meanes of fastinge and prayer, etc. [n. pl.] 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [8630. a.] | | | | 1603 |
| 318. [A bundle of smale books & papers] | 0. | 02. | 00 | |
| 319. [Defyance of death] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| Wm. Cowper: A Defiance to Death; wherein, besides . . . instructions for a godly life, we have strong . . . comforts to uphold us in death. London, 12°. | | | | 1610 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4401. aaa. 30. (1.)] | | | | |
| 320. [A Christians apparelling] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| [R. Jenison]: The Christians apparelling by Christ. Wherein is shewed . . . 1. the Hapinesse . . . of all true Christians; . . . 2. the Duetie it selfe; 3. the Triall and Examination of our selves, etc. London, 8°. | | | | 1625 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [1112. a. 3.] | | | | |
| 321. [Perkins on repentance]. | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| W. Perkins: Of the nature and practise of Repentance, etc. Cambridge, 8°. | | | | 1595 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4409. f.] | | | | |
| 322. [Essays by Cornwallis] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|--|----|-----|----|--------|
| | Sir W ^m Cornwallis: Essayes of Certaine Paradoxes, etc. [2 ^d ed.] London, 4 ^o . | | | | 1617 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [G. 10466.] | | | | |
| 323. | [Spirituell stedfastnes] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| | J. Barlow: A seasonable discourse of Spirituall stedfastnes, etc. London, 4 ^o . | | | | 1632 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3266. gg. 1.] | | | | |
| 324. | [A manuell] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | ?J. Usher: Immanuel; or, the mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God unfolded. Dublin, 4 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [4474. cc. 108.] | | | | 1638 |
| 325. | [A breiffe of bible] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | Henoch Clapham: A Briefe of the Bible, drawne . . . into English poesy, etc. London, 12 ^{mo} . <i>B. M.</i> [3127. a.]* | | | | 1603 |
| 326. | [Jacob on 2 ^d Comand ^{nt}] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| | H. Jacob: A plaine and cleere exposition of the second Commandement, etc. [Leyden], 8 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [4374. a.]* | | | | 1610 |
| 327. | [A pill to purge popery]. | 0. | 00. | 02 | |
| | A Pill to purge out Poperie. Or a Catechisme for Romish Catholikes. Shewing, that Popery is contrary to the grounds of the Catholike Religion, and that therefore Papists cannot be good Catholikes, etc. London, 8 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [3936. b.] | | | | [1600] |
| 328. | [Withers] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| | ?J. Phillip: The Wonderfull Worke of God shewed upon . . . W. Withers . . . who . . . laye in a Traunce . . . tenne dayes, etc. London, 8 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [697. c. 37.] | | | | 1581 |
| 329. | [Cathologue of nobillyty of England] . . . | 0. | 00. | 03 | |
| | R. Brooke: A Catalogue and Succession of the Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, and Viscounts of this Realme of England, since the Norman Conquest, to the present Yeare, 1619, etc. London, fol. <i>B. M.</i> [2119. f.] | | | | 1619 |
| 330. | [English Votaryes] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | J. Bale: The Actes of English Votaryes, comprehendynge their vnchast practyses and examples by all ages from the worldes begynnyng to thys present yeare, etc. Wesel, 8 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [C. 37. c. 12.] | | | | 1546 |

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|----|-----|----|--------|
| 331. [Sibbs Yea & Amen] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| R. Sibbes: Yea and Amen: or pretious promises, and priviledges spiritually unfolded in their nature and use, etc. London, 12 ^{mo} B. M. [4378. a.] | | | | 1638 |
| 332. [Sermons by Rollock] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| R. Rollock: Certain Sermons on several places of St. Pauls Epistles, etc. Edinburgh, 8°. B. M. [4453. de. 1.] [repr. of 1634.] | | | | 1590 |
| 333. [Kinges Bath] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| Tho. Taylor: The Kings Bath; or a Trea- tise on Matt. iii: 13, to the end, etc. London, 8°. <i>Prince Lib.</i> [60. a. 14.] [in his Works, 1653.] | | | | 1620 |
| 334. [Great Assise by Smyth] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| ? S. Smith: The Great Assize, or the day of Iubilee, etc. on Rev. xx: 11-15. London, 12 ^{mo} . | | | | [1625] |
| 335. [Martin on Easter] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| ?? N. Marten: The seventh voyage . . . into East India, etc. London, fol. B. M. [679. h. 11.] | | | | 1625 |
| 336. [Smyth on 6 th of Hosea] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| Sam. Smyth: An Exposition upon the sixt Chapter of . . . Hosea, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [3166. de.] | | | | 1616 |
| 337. [Discription of World] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| G. Abbot: A briefe Description of the whole worlde, etc. London, 4°. <i>B. M.</i> [10004. c.]* | | | | 1620 |
| 338. [Cantelus Cannon of Masse] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| The Cauteles, Canon, and Ceremonies of the . . . Popish Masse . . . With certain anno- tations . . . set forth by . . . P. Viret & trans- lated by Th. Sto[cker] etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [C. 37. b. 18.] | | | | 1584 |
| 339. [Perkins of Repentance] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| [Seems to be a duplicate of No. 321, ante.] | | | | |
| 340. [Gods mcy & Jurasā misery] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| 341. [Silū Watch bell] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| T. Tymme: A Silver Watch-Bell. The Sound whereof is able (by the grace of God) to winne the most profane worldling . . . to become a true Christian, etc. London, 8°. <i>B. M.</i> [4403. d.] | | | | 1617 |

| | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|---|----|-----|----|--------|
| 342. | [7 Sermons by W. B.] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | [I judge that these were MS. sermons written by W ^m Brewster.] | | | | |
| 343. | [Burton ag st Cholmely] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | H. Burton: Babel no Bethel: That is the Church of Rome no true visible Church of Christ, in answer to H. Cholmley, etc. 4 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [108. d. 30.] | | | | 1629 |
| 344. | [Sibbs Saints p ^r iviledges] | 0. | 01. | 01 | |
| | R. Sibbs: The Saints Comforts, divers ser- mons on Ps. 130. London, 12 ^o . | | | | 1638 |
| 345. | [Sibbs Riches of mercy] | 0. | 01. | 01 | |
| | R. Sibbs: The Riches of mercy, in two trea- tises, etc. London, 12 ^o . | | | | [1638] |
| 346. | [Regla Vite] | 0. | 01. | 01 | |
| | Th. Taylor: Regula Vitæ. The Rule of the Law under the Gospel [as to Libertines, Antinomians, etc.] London, 12 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [4256. a.] | | | | 1635 |
| 347. | [Pilgrimes p ^r ffession] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| | T. Taylor: The Pilgrims Profession, or a sermon [on Ps. xxxix. 12] preached at the funeral of Mrs. M. Gunter, &c. London, 12 ^{mo} <i>B. M.</i> [1418. i. 10.] | | | | 1622 |
| 348. | [Sermon at Pauls crosse] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| | [Necessarily impossible to identify.] | | | | |
| 349. | [Nature & grace] | 0. | 00. | 00 | |
| | ? Iohn Prime: A Treatise of Nature and Grace, in two books; with Answers to the Enemies of Grace, etc. London, 8 ^o . | | | | 1583 |
| 350. | [Perkins of Predestinacon] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | W. Perkins: A Christian and plaine treatise of the manner and order of Predestination, and of the largenes of Gods grace, etc. London, 8 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [4256. aa.] | | | | 1606 |
| 351. | [Spirituell trumpett] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| 352. | [Vox Regis] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | Tho. Scott: Vox Regis. London, 4 ^o . <i>B. M.</i> [G. 3801.] | | | | 1623 |
| 353. | [Barrowes platforme] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | Mr. H. Barrowes Platform. Which may serve as a Preparative to purge away Prela- tisme with some other parts of poperie. Made | | | | 1611 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|------|---|---------|----|------|
| | ready to be sent from Miles Micklebound to Much-beloved England, etc. [n. pl.] 8°. | | | |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [698. a. 35. (2.)] | | | |
| 354. | [Exposicon of Lords prayer] ? W. Perkins: An Exposition of the Lords Prayer: in the way of Catechizing serving for ignorant people, etc. London, 4°. | 0.00.06 | | 1595 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3224. b.] | | | |
| 355. | [Comon weale of England] Sir Tho. Smith: The Common-Welth of England, and maner of government thereof . . . with new additions of the cheefe Courts in England, the offices thereof, and their severall functions, etc. London, 4°. | 0.00.06 | | 1589 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1137. f. 1.]* | | | |
| 356. | [Right way of peace] ? R. Bruce: The Way to true Peace and Rest: delivered at Edinborough in XVI. Sermons, etc. London, 4°. | 0.00.06 | | 1617 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4455. a.] | | | |
| 357. | [4 th pt of true watch] J. Brinsley: The True Watch and Rule of Life: fourth Part; containing prayers and tears for the Churches, etc. London, 12°. | 0.01.00 | | 1624 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [876. b. 5.] | | | |
| 358. | [Iohnson on Psalmes] [I suppose a duplicate of No. 305, <i>ante</i> .] | 0.01.00 | | |
| 359. | [Byfield paterne of] N. Byfield: The Principles or the Patternne of wholesome Words. Containing a collection of such Truths as are of necessitie to be believed unto Salvation, seperated out of the bodie of all Theologie, etc. London, 12°. | 0.01.00 | | 1627 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3557. a.] | | | |
| 360. | [Duke promises] ?? Dav. Dickson: A Treatise on the Promises. Dublin, 12°. [Watt. 302. o.] | 0.00.06 | | 1630 |
| 361. | [A help to memorye] A Helpe to Memorie and Discourse. The two Syrens of the Eare, and joynt Twins of Mans perfection. Extracted from the sweating braines of Physitians . . . and Poets, etc. London, 12°. [Partly in verse.] | 0.00.06 | | 1621 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [C. 40. a. 41.] | | | |

- | | | £ s. d. | |
|------|---|---------|--------|
| 362. | [p. posicons by Iohn Sprint] | 0.00.11 | |
| | Io. Sprint: Considerations and Arguments touching the poynts in difference between the godly ministers and people of the Church of England; and the seduced brethren, of the Separation. [London.] | | [1607] |
| | [I have it, as cited in full to be replied to, by Henry Ainsworth.] | | |
| 363. | [The morality of law] | 0.00.06 | |
| 364. | [Cases of Conscience by Per] | 0.01.00 | |
| | W. Perkins: The whole treatise of the Cases of Conscience, distinguished into three bookes, etc. Cambridge, 8°. | | 1608 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4406. cc.] | | |
| 365. | [Discouery of famly of love] | 0.00.06 | |
| | ? Io. Rogers: The Displaying of an horrible secte of grosse and wicked Heretiques, naming themselues the Familie of Loue, with the liues of their Authours, and what doctrine they teach in corners, etc. London, 8°. | | 1579 |
| 366. | [Sermon of repentance] | 0.00.06 | |
| | ? R. Mauericke: The Practice of Repentance, or a sermon [on Jer. iv. 14] etc. London, 4°. | | 1617 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4473. aaa. 24.] | | |
| 367. | [Sermon at Paules Crosse] | 0.00.06 | |
| | [Impossible to identify.] | | |
| 368. | [Sibbs spirituall maxims] | 0.00.09 | |
| | R. Sibbes: The Spirituall-Mans Aime. Guiding a Christian in his Affections and actions, through the sundry passages of this life, etc. London, 12°. | | 1637 |
| 369. | [Memorable conceits] | 0.01.00 | |
| | Memorable Conceits of Divers Noble and famous personages of Christendom of this our modern time. London, 12°. [Hazlitt's Handbook, etc. (1867) p. 96.] | | 1602 |
| 370. | [God & the King] | 0.00.04 | |
| | [R. Mockett]: God and the king: or, a Dialogue shewing that our Sovereigne Lord King Iames being immediate under God within his Dominions, doth rightfully claime whatsoever is required by the Oath of Allegiance. London, 8°. | | 1615 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1139. b. 2.] | | |

- | | | £ | s. | d. | |
|------|--|----|-----|----|--------|
| 371. | [Smyth on Riddle of Nebuchudnez.] . . . | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| | Henry Smith: Three Sermons: The Pride, the Fall, and the Restitution of King Nebuchadnezzar. London, 12 ^{mo} . | | | | 1591 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4474. a. 21; b. 102 (2.); a. 24.] | | | | |
| 372. | [Estey on Comand ^{nts} & 51 st Psalm] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| | Geo: Estey: Certaine godly and learned Expositions upon divers parts of Scripture, etc. [Psa. 51; The Ten Commandments, etc.] London, 4 ^o . | | | | 1603 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [3127. d.] | | | | |
| 373. | [Christians daily walk] | 0. | 01. | 06 | |
| | Hy. Scudder: The Christians Daily Walke, in holy security and peace. London, 12 ^o . | | | | [1620] |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4402. b.] [6 th ed. 1635.] | | | | |
| 374. | [Exposicon of 11 & 12 Reuelacon] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | ? Th. Taylor: Christs Victorie over the Dragon . . . in a plaine . . . Exposition of the 12 chapter of S. Iohns Revelation, etc. London, 4 ^o . | | | | 1633 |
| 375. | [Treatise of English medicines] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | [T. Bedford]: A Treatise: wherein is declared the sufficiencie of English Medicines for the cure of all diseases cured with medicine: Whereunto is added a collection of Medicines growing . . . within our English climat, etc. London, 8 ^o . | | | | 1615 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [1038. d. 36. (5.)] | | | | |
| 376. | [A dialogue of desiderias] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | A Dialogue or Discourse, passing betweene Desiderius and Miles Micklebound, by occasion of their old love and new meeting. [n. pl.] 8 ^o . [This is really, I suppose, a duplicate of No. 353, <i>ante</i> ; being the sub-title of that which would appear to be the title of the book, if the first two leaves had been torn off.] | | | | 1611 |
| 377. | [A supplycacon to the King] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | ? [H. Iacob]: To the right High and Mightie, Iames, etc. An humble Supplication for Toleration and libertie to enjoy and observe the ordinances of Christ Iesvs in th' administration of his Churches in lieu of humane constitutions, etc. [n. pl.] 4 ^o . | | | | 1609 |
| | <i>B. M.</i> [4135. a.] | | | | |
| 378. | [Abba father] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| | Elnat. Parr: Abba Father: or a plaine . . . | | | | 1618 |

£ s. d.

Direction concerning the framing of private prayer, etc. London, 12°.

B. M. [4403. e.] [5th ed. 1636.]

Prince Lib. [44.8.] [in Works, 1631.]

379. [Abrahams tryall discourse] 0.01.00
 ? J. Calvin: Seven sermons on Abrahams
 triall, faith and obedience in offering his son
 Isaack, etc. [Ames. iii. 1809.] 1592
380. [Jacobbs ladder] 0.01.06
 Hy. Smith: Jacobs Ladder, or the High
 Way to Heaven, etc. [Sermon on 1 Cor. ix.
 24.] London, 8°. *B. M.* [4474. b. 74.] 1595
381. [Perkins of Imagina] 0.00.06
 W. Perkins: A Treatise of mans Imagina-
 tions, shewing, his natural evill thoughts; his
 want of good thoughts; the way to reforme
 them. London, 8°. [1608]
382. [Burton Christi question] 0.00.06
 ? W^m: Burton: Certain Questions and An-
 swers concerning the Attributes of God, etc.
 London, 4°. 1602
383. [A toyle for 2 legged foxes] 0.00.06
 J. B[axter]: A Toile for two-legged Foxes
 . . . for encouragement against all Popish
 practises. London, 8°. *B. M.* [874. d. 28.] 1600
384. [A cordiall for comfort] 0.00.06
 W^m Chibald: A Cordiall of Comfort: to
 preserve the heart from fainting with Grief or
 Feare, etc. London, 12°. 1625
- B. M.* [4405. aa.]
385. [Zacheus conuersion] 0.02.01
 Jo. Wilson: Zacheus converted, or the Rich
 Publicans Repentance. Restitution. In which
 the Mysteries of the Doctrine of Conversion
 are laid open. Also of Riches . . . their get-
 ting, keeping, expending, etc. London, 12°. 1631
- B. M.* [873. b. 32.]
386. [Spirituell touchstone] 0.00.03
 The Tovchstone of the reformed Gospel.
 In confirmation of the catholick doctrine. The
 last ed. [London], 12°. [1621]
- Prince Lib.* [70. a. 29.]
387. [Dearmies advantage] 0.00.06

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|----|-----|----|--------|
| 388. [Englands summons] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| Tho: Sutton: Englands Summons: a Sermon [on Hosea iv. 1-3]. London, 8°. | | | | 1613 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4474. b. 98.] | | | | |
| 389. [Burton wooing his Church] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| W ^m . Burton: God wooing his Church: two sermons, etc. London, 4°. [<i>Bodleian.</i>] | | | | 1602 |
| 390. [Goulden key] | 0. | 00. | 04 | |
| A Golden Key opening the locke to Eternal Happynes. [Arber, Stat. Reg. iii. 399.] | | | | 1609 |
| 391. [A remedy against famine & warr] | 0. | 00. | 06 | |
| Jo. Udall: The true remedie against famine and warres, [five sermons upon the 1 st Chapter of the prophesie of Ioel] etc. London, 12°. | | | | [1587] |
| <i>B. M.</i> [4452. b.] | | | | |
| 392. [Treatise against popery] | 0. | 01. | 00 | |
| ? Tho. Stoughton: A generall treatise against poperie, etc. Cambridge, 8°. | | | | 1598 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [3932. b.] | | | | |
| 393. [Treatise of Gods religion] | 0. | 00. | 08 | |
| ?? R. Fills: History and Statutes of Geneva, etc. . . . whereby Gods religion is most purelie maintained, etc. London, 8°. | | | | 1622 |
| <i>B. M.</i> [1127. b. 22.] | | | | |

Taking advantage of the vagueness of Entry No. 318 [a “*bundle* of small books and papers”], it may be said that there were no fewer than 400 separate books in this library at the time of Elder Brewster's decease; as many as 393 being separately and distinctly catalogued, — four of which had second volumes, making 397 in all, besides the “*bundle*” aforesaid.

Of these — throwing out thirty, the size of which remains undesignated, and sixteen, which I have thus far failed to identify — we have, in size, as follows: Folios, 48; Quartos, 177; Octavos et infra, 121.

As to language they divide as follows: In Latin, 62; in English, 302.

As to subject, without being specially exact in cases where a given volume would classify almost equally well under more than one head, I find: Expository, 98; Doctrinal, 63; Practical religious, 69; Historical, 24; Ecclesiastical, 36; Philosophical, 6; Poetical, 14; Miscellaneous, 54. I seem to find *thirteen* duplicates, suggesting the question whether it may not have been possible that this library — certainly one of extraordinary size and quality in those days to be collected and owned

by a single member of such a church, in such a primitive community and colony—had at least some small relation to the general wants, and may not have been intended, in part, for the general use.

To me, however, the most significant fact about the library is connected with the date of publication of a considerable portion of its constituent volumes. I am ready to concede all that may reasonably be claimed to the credit of uncertainties. I may, in a few instances, have mistaken one book for another of nearly the same title. Or volumes which I have only been able to trace in late dates may possibly, in rare cases, have existed in earlier editions, to some one of which the Elder's copy may have belonged. But, making all just allowance for every such source of error, I am still prepared to submit that the evidence of the dates of these works throws an extraordinary and very interesting light upon Elder Brewster's character as a man of books, and upon the Old Colony in its first generation as a place of books.

Mr. Brewster could not, of course, have brought over with him in the "Mayflower" any volume of a date later than August, 1620. Of the whole 393, I throw out, as being of unknown date, or as being unrecognized altogether, 23, leaving 370. Of these 281—or roughly 75 per cent—bear date in or before 1620, and 89—or very nearly 25 per cent—bear date after 1620. Or, to take the trouble to arrange them exactly,—it being remembered that a perfect assurance of accuracy is lacking in the case of six or seven,—we have them printed and issued as follows, namely: In 1621, 8; in 1622, 10; in 1623, 5; in 1624, 6; in 1625, 13; in 1626, 1; in 1627, 6; in 1628, 2; in 1629, 4; in 1630, 2; in 1631, 4; in 1632, 4; in 1633, 4; in 1634, 4; in 1635, 2; in 1636, 3; in 1637, 3; in 1638, 5; in 1640, 1; in 1641, 1; in 1643, 1. This gives us the remarkable fact that in only two of the years which the Elder spent in Plymouth before his last—namely, 1639 and 1642—did he fail to avail himself of some of the freshest literature of the fatherland.

A few words ought to be devoted to the general character of this collection.

It contained four books by John Robinson [106, 118, 165, 291]; and eleven [64, 83, 186, 197, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295], printed in Leyden [1617–19], by Mr. Brewster himself. It needs not be said that it was a solid one, in more senses than one. Whoever undertook, whether by land or water, to transport its forty-eight folios and one hundred and seventy-seven quartos—to say nothing of the one hundred and twenty-one of smaller size—from Plymouth to the Elder's suburban residence in Duxbury, must have found it, for wain or wherry, a heavy job.

As I have intimated, it was most largely an expository collection. Now, the great and regnant fact about the Plymouth Colonists was that

they believed the Bible to be God's book for man's guidance, and that man's first duty is to understand, that he may be obedient to it. In their day it had not long been a common thing for common men to have a Bible, and to feel that they had any personal duty of studying, that they might practise, its precepts. Hence the great function of the pulpit in those days was felt to be to explain to the people the Word of God. Of John Cotton, Cotton Mather says:¹—

“Here [in Boston] in an Expository way, he went over [between 1633 and 1652] the *Old Testament* once, and a Second Time as far as the Thirtieth Chapter of *Isaiah*; and the whole *New Testament* once, and a Second time, as far as the Eleventh Chapter to the *Hebrews*. Upon *Lord's Days* and *Lecture-Days*, he Preached thorow the *Acts of the Apostles*; the Prophecies of *Haggai* and *Zechariah*; the Books of *Ezra*, the *Revelation*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, Second and Third Epistles of *Iohn*, the Epistle to *Titus*, both Epistles to *Timothy*; the Epistle to the *Romans*; with innumerable other Scriptures on Incidental Occasions.”

The Pilgrim was the Puritan in his superlative degree, and it is not to be thought likely that Pilgrim Plymouth would fall behind Puritan Boston in this thing. It might, therefore, be assumed that Elder Brewster—upon whom, in the failure of “Mr. Crabe” to accompany the expedition, devolved, in theory as well as practice, at first, and in practice largely for many years, the care of the pulpit—would not fail to supply himself with the necessary helps of an exegetical character. We accordingly find in this collection, as follows, namely: Commentaries upon the whole Bible, 2; upon the whole New Testament, 6; upon the Four Gospels, 3; upon the Pentateuch, 1; upon the Prophets, generally, 1; upon Genesis, 3; upon Joshua, 1; upon Judges, 1; upon 1 Samuel, 1; upon the Psalms, 8; upon Proverbs, 1; upon Ecclesiastes, 3; upon the Song of Solomon, 1; upon Isaiah, 4; upon Jeremiah, 1; upon Lamentations, 2; upon Ezekiel, 1; upon Daniel, 3; upon Hosea, 1; upon Matthew, 1; upon Luke, 1; upon the Gospel of John, 1; upon the Epistle to the Romans, 5; upon 1 Corinthians, 3; upon 2 Corinthians, 1; upon Ephesians, 2; upon Colossians, 1; upon 1 Thessalonians, 1; upon 2 Thessalonians, 1; upon 2 Timothy, 1; upon Titus, 1; upon Hebrews, 1; upon James, 1; upon 1 Peter, 1; upon 1 John, 1; upon Jude, 1; upon the Apocalypse, 2; upon brief special passages, 26. There was also [98] Cotton's *Concordance*, in two folio volumes.

It is my strong impression that it is very doubtful whether, for its first quarter-century, New England anywhere else had so rich a collection of exegetical literature as this. Nor did the Elder depend, by any means, wholly upon the judgment of others as to what the Word of God meant. He had a Hebrew grammar [59], with Morelius's Latin, Greek,

¹ Magnalia, iii. 23.

and English dictionary [62], and Buxtorf's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon [63], — tools which he had learned to handle at Peterhouse.

That the Elder did not, however, confine himself wholly to the ruts of theology, is suggested in that he took pains to have at his hand in the Plymouth woods, Lambert of Avenna's treatise "Of the Wyll of Man" [3]; "Les Six Livres de la Republique" of the great French jurist Jean Bodin, in Knolles's English as "The Six Bookes of a Commonweale" [92]; Sir Thomas Smith's "Commonwelth of England & maner of Government thereof" [355]; Lord Bacon's "Twoo Bookes, of the proficience and advancement of Learning, divine and humane" [260]; his "Apologie, in certaine Imputations concerning the late Earle of Essex" [316]; and his "Declaration of the Practices and Treasons of the Earle of Essex" [229]; "The Problemes of Aristotle" [303]; "The *Princeps* of Macchiavelli" [50]; Geffray Mynshul's "Essayes and Characters of a Prison, and Prisoners" [224]; with Sir Walter Raleigh's "Prerogative of Parliaments in England" [277]. And it is interesting to note how, for natural science and practical needs, he brought with him — for, by their dates, he could have brought them with him, — Keckerman's "Systema Geographicum" [44]; Archb. Abbot's "Brieve Description of the whole world" [337]; John Smith's "Description of New England" [8]; the "New Herball" of Rembert Dodoens [85]; Rathbone's "Surveyor" [94]; and John Norden's "Surveyor's Dialogue . . . very profitable for all men to peruse, that have to do with the revenues of land, or occupation thereof" [212]; Standish's "New Directions . . . for the increasing of Timber and Firewood, with the least waste and losse of ground" [232]; De Serres's "Perfect use of Silkwormes and their benefit" [235]; and Bedford's "Sufficiencie of English Medicines for the cure of all diseases cured with Medicine" [375].

In poetry this collection cannot be called strong. It had the fulsome and clumsy Latin strains in which the Rev. Dr. Francis Herring celebrated the gracious advent of King James [67]; and it had Ainsworth's amazing Psalmody [76], and Henoah Clapham's still more astounding verse, "A Brieve of the Bible" [325], of which I cite one stanza [p. 29]: —

"Their names were thus, *Reuben* and *Simeon*,
Then *Levi*, *Iudah*, *Dan*, and *Naphtali*,
Gad, *Asher*, *Issachar*, *Zebulon*,
Joseph and *Beniamin*: This *Joseph* enviously
Was of his Brethren sold to *Ægypt* Land,
Where *Ioseph* was advaunst by God his hand."

In W. Hornby's "Scourge of Drunkennes (in verse)" [215], I imagine that this library had the seed of what is commonly now called

Temperance literature. It looks a little as if it had one tragedy called "Messalina" [107]; and, with two or three ballads and broadsides [210, 230, 236, 273], it had Braithwait's "Description [in verse] of a Good Wife" [297], and a couple of volumes of George Wither [231, 256]; one of which [231] had that motto, "nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo," to which John Winthrop referred in his letter to Sir William Springe [Life and Letters, i. 396], where he called Wither "our modern spirit of poetry."

In the line of exceedingly miscellaneous, it had Thomas Lupton's "Thousand Notable Things of sundrie sorts. Whereof some are wonderfull, some strange, some pleasant, divers necessary, a great sort profitable, and many verie precious," etc. [206].

I have not discovered among these books a single volume identical with either of the nine-and-thirty which [Life, ii. 438] Governor Winthrop presented to Harvard College on its first Commencement in 1642.

I had in mind some endeavor to compare Brewster's collection in size and quality with those of the earliest worthies of the other New England colonies; but the subject so outruns my knowledge that it must be left to more competent scholars.

Mr. WINSOR presented the following paper:—

List of some Briefs in Appeal Causes tried before the Lords Commissioners of Appeals of Prize Causes of his Majesty's Privy Council which relate to America, 1736-1758. By PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

The lack of material for the study and history of American trade and commerce before the Revolution is so great that it hardly requires mention. In the writings of Charles Davenant, Josiah Child, Joshua Gee, William Douglas, John Ashley, Edmund Burke, Adam Smith, and in a few fugitive pamphlets is more or less matter on this subject, but it is at best imperfect and fragmentary. Yet this topic is not only important from an economic point of view, but equally so for the history of the causes of our Revolution; for the trade restrictions and Admiralty Courts on the one side, and the illicit trading and nullification of the English trade laws on the other side, were a most important element in the origin of that war.

In the library of Mr. Gordon L. Ford, of Brooklyn, New York, are two volumes of practically unknown papers which throw much light on this subject. Originally belonging to Chief Justice William Lee and Sir George Lee, members of the Privy Council, they consist, for the most part, of the printed briefs in marine cases arising in the French and Spanish War of 1739-1748, appealed from the Admiralty Courts

in England or in the English colonies to that portion of the Privy Council severally described as the "Lords Commissioners for Appeals in Prize Causes," the "Committee of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council for Affairs of the Plantations," or the "Lords Commissioners for hearing Appeals from the Plantations in America in Cause of Prize." As in appeal cases now, only enough of these briefs were printed to give the Commissioners and the opposing advocates each a copy; and this probably limited the edition to a dozen or fifteen copies, which sufficiently accounts for their rarity and neglect as historical matter. In these legal arguments and statements, however, is a great mass of American naval and commercial history; and these particular copies are given especial value by many long notes of the two Lees, giving their opinions, the positions of the different members of the Privy Council, and also the decisions of that body.

To make these papers better known I have prepared a list of all that treat of American trade, to which I have added a few notes. The titles are taken from the printed endorsements, which in each case is given in full and lined as printed. In a number of the briefs the dates have been left blank, and in others have been filled in with ink, which in this list are bracketed and printed in italics. The arrangement is by the ship in question, and chronologically by the date as written by the Lees. All matter in the notes in quotation is taken from their manuscript notes.

1736. SHIP VICTORY. Solomon de Medina Mosesson, | and Others, | Appellants. | Matthew Norris, Esq; and | Edward Greenly, Esq; his | Majesty's Proctor, | Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | On the hearing of this Appeal before the | Right Honourable the Lords Com-|missioners for hearing Appeals from the | Plantations in America, in Causes of | Prize; on the 2d Day of February, 1736, | at | in the [Signed] J. Strange, W. Strahan. Fo. pp. 4.

This case involved only part of the cargo of the ship, which was captured and carried into New York, but was afterwards released.

New-York. | Solomon Medina Moses-|son, and Others, | Appellants. | Matthew Norris, Esq; Respondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Lords Com-|missioners of Appeals in Prize Causes, | on Wednesday the 2d. of February, | at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at | the Cockpit, Whitehall. [Signed] G. Paul, J. Andrew. Fo. pp. 3.

Solomon Medina, and others Appellants. | Capt. Matthew Norris Respondent. | Reasons humbly offered on the Part of the | Appellants, in Support of the Jurisdiction of the | Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for | hearing Appeals from the Plantations in Ame-|rica, in Causes of Prize. [Signed] Will. Strahan. J. Strange. Fo. pp. 3.

1743. SHIP LE GRAND JUSTE. Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | Peter Vincent Duplessis Master of | the French Ship Le Grand Juste, | taken by his Majesty's Ship of | War the Success, Bradwarden | Thompson, Esq; Commander, | Appellant. | The said Bradwarden Thompson, | Esq; | Respondent. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Lords Commissioners | of Prizes, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on | Tuesday the 17th Day of January 1743, at | Six of the Clock in the Evening. [Signed] W. Noel, W. Strahan, H. Edmunds. Fo. pp. 11.

"Le Grand Juste" was, by the statement of its own officers, engaged in illicit trading with the port of Havana. In this it was detected, seized by the "Success," and carried into Boston, and there condemned. This is an appeal from the decision of that Vice-Admiralty Court.

Peter Vincent Duplessis, late | Master of the pretended | French Ship, the Grand | Juste, | Appellant. | His Majesty's Procurator and | Bradwarden Thompson Esq; | Commander of His Ma-|jesty's Ship of War the | Success, and the Officers | and Mariners on Board at | the time of the Capture, | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners for receiving Appeals in | Prize-Causes, at the Council Chamber, White-| hall, Tuesday 17 January 1743, at Six in the | Evening. [Signed] G. Paul, W. Murray. Fo. pp. 4.

1743. SHIP LA SAINTE ROSE. His Majesty's Proctor, on Behalf | of Thomas Greenville, Esq; | Commander of His Majesty's Ship | of War the Romney, and the | Officers and Mariners belonging | to the said Ship, | Appellants. | Mary Catharine Marye Widow of | Thomas Planterose, and Ste-|phen Marye, Natives of France, | Inhabitants, pretended Owners | of the Ship La Sainte Rose, | otherwise Santa Rosa, | Respondents. | Et e contra. | The Case of the Appellants in the | said Original, and Respondents in | the said Cross Appeal. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Prizes, at the | Council-Chamber in the Cockpit Whitehall, on | Saturday the 5th day of November 1743 | at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon. [Signed] G. Paul, W. Murray, Ed. Simpson. Fo. pp. 4, 6.

"La Sainte Rose," trading in the West Indies and New Orleans, was seized as a Spanish vessel, and condemned as such. The Appellants put forth the plea that she was French, and on that ground the case is appealed.

Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | Mary Catharine Marye, Widow | Planterose, and Stephen Marye, | Appellants. | Edward Greenly, Esq; — Respondent. | The said Edward Greenly, Esq; — Appellant. | The said Mary Catharine Marye, | Widow Planterose and Stephen | Marye, | Respondents. | The Case of the Appellants in the | First, and Respondents in the Second | Appeal. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Prizes, at | the Council-Chamber in the Cockpit Whitehall, | on Saturday the

5th Day of November 1743. at | 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon.
[Signed] T. Clarke, J. Andrew. Fo. pp. 8 [2].

1743. SHIP L'HIRONDELLE. Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | Louis Roger, Master of the French Sloop called | L'Hirondelle, otherwise the Swallow, for | and on behalf of Petit de la Burthe | of Bourdeaux, Merchant, the Owner and | Proprietor of Bullion, to the Amount of | 77,982 Pieces of Eight, Two Bits and One | Half-bit, and also for and on behalf of | Gabriel Michel, of Nantes, Merchant, the | owner and Proprietor of Bullion, to the | Amount of 9,164 Pieces of Eight, seized on | board the said Sloop, | Appellant | Perry Maine, Esq; Commander of his Ma-|jesty's Ship of War the Orford, | Respondent. | The Case of the Appellants the said Petit | de la Burthe and Gabriel Michel. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Lee. Fo. pp. 7.

"W. Murray" is stricken out with a pen.

1744. SHIP CHARLES. Before the Lords Commissioners for | Appeals in Prize Causes. | James Crokatt and others, Mer-|chants of London, Owners of | the Ship Charles, and of her | Cargo, taken by the Spaniards, | and retaken by two of his Ma-|jesty's Ships of War, | Appellants. | His Majesty's Procurator-General, | and Peter Warren Esq; and the | Hon. Henry Aylmer Esq;, the | Commanders of his Majesty's | Ships which retook the said | Ship Charles, | Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners for Appeals in Prize | Causes, at the Council-Chamber in the Cockpit | at Whitehall. [Signed] D. Ryder, W. Murray, Hen. Edmunds. Fo. pp. 3.

The ship "Charles," trading between Charleston, South Carolina, and London, England, was captured by the Spaniards, and recaptured by English men of war. The question at issue was whether the ship was subject to salvage only, or was a true prize.

James Crokatt, and others, Owners | of the Ship Charles, and her Cargo, | Appellants. | Edward Greenly, Esquire, his Ma-|jesty's Procurator-General, Peter | Warren, Esquire, Commander of | his Majesty's Ship the Launceston, | and the Honourable Henry Aylmer, | Esquire, Commander of his Ma-|jesty's Ship the Port-Mahon, and | the Officers and Mariners belonging | to the said Ships, | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prizes, at the Council-Chamber, | at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the | day of 1743, at | o'clock in the noon. [Signed] G. Paul, Wm. Noel, Joh. Audley. Fo. pp. 3.

1746. SHIP LA FORTUNE. Jamaica. | Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | Matthew Concannen, Esq; on the Be-|half of William

Chambers, Esq; | Commander, and the rest of the Offi-|cers and
 Mariners of his Majesty's | Ship Montague, Captors of the | French
 Ship La Fortune, and the | said Captain Chambers, his Officers | and
 Mariners, | Appellants. | Stephen Croupier de Kandran, late | Com-
 mander of the said Ship La For-|tune, on the Behalf of himself and |
 Messieurs Surcouffs, de la Lanne | Magon, John, Anthony, and
 Henry | Loubier, and James Tessier, | Respondent. | The Appel-
 lants Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords |
 Commissioners of Prizes, at the Council-|Chamber at the Cockpit,
 Whitehall, on | the day of March, 1745, at | of the |
 Clock in the Afternoon. [Signed] G. Paul, D. Ryder, Hen. Edmunds.
 Fo. pp. 7.

"La Fortune," seized by the "Montague," was loaded with arms and ammu-
 nition for the Spanish American colonies. It was claimed that the vessel was
 French.

1747. SHIP SANTA ROSA. Jamaica. | John Draper, Esq., the
 Commander, | and the Officers and Mariners of his | Majesty's Ship
 the Adventure, | Appellants. | Augustin Dupony, Supercargo of the |
 Santa Rosa, as a Subject of the King | of France, on Behalf of him-
 self, | and the pretended French Owners | of the said Ship and Cargo, |
 Respondent. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard before the
 Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prizes, at the Coun-
 cil Chamber | in the Cockpit, Whitehall, on [Wednesday] the [13th] |
 day of [January] 174[7], at [6] of the Clock in the Afternoon.
 [Signed] G. Paul, W. Murray, Hen. Edmunds. Fo. pp. 3.

The "Santa Rosa," trading in the West Indies and Spanish Main, and loaded
 with Spanish goods, was seized by the "Adventure" man of war. The question
 at issue was the nationality of the ship.

Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | John Draper, Esq., Appellant. |
 Augustin Dupony, Respondent. | To be Heard before the Right
 Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Hearing Prize-Appeals,
 at the | Council Chamber in the Cockpit, Whitehall, on | Monday,
 the 24th. day of February, 1745, at Six | o'clock in the Afternoon.
 [Signed] D. Ryder, Geo. Lee, Ed. Simpson. Fo. pp. 3.

John Draper, Esq; Appellant. | Augustin Dupony, Respondent. |
 An Appendix to the Respondent's printed | Case. | Containing the
 Proofs and Exhibits on | both Sides. Fo. pp. 7.

1748. SHIP CARL HENDRICK WRANGEL. Lords Commissioners
 of Appeal | for Prizes. | Peter Rowland, Commander of | the Pri-
 vate Ship of War, | called the Hillary, | Appellt. | Rasmus Boo,
 Master of the Ship Carl Hendrick Wrangel, | on behalf of himself,
 and | Olof Wengren, Nicholas Jacob- | son, and others, Inhabi-|tants
 of Sweden, Owners of | the said Ship | Resp^{ts}. | Case on behalf of
 the | Respondents. [Signed] Wm. Noel, Ed. Simpson. Fo. pp. 4.

A Swedish ship, trading between Cadiz and Vera Cruz. The captor claimed that she was loaded with arms and ammunition, and was therefore forfeited, and, the Vice-Admiralty Court condemned her. The Claimant states that the arms, etc. were part of her outfit, and that her cargo was non-forfeitable.

Appendix. Fo. pp. 3.

Peter Rowland, Commander of the | Private Sloop of War The Hillary, | for and on behalf of himself, his | Officers and Mariners, | Captor and | Appellant. | Rasmus Boo, Master of the Ship | Carl Hindrick Wrangel, | Claimant and | Respondent. | Pedro Bruels, a Native and Inhabit-|ant of Bremen, Clerk of the said | Swedish Ship Carl Hindrick Wran-|gel, | Claimant and | Appellant. | Peter Rowland, Commander of the | said Private Sloop of War, The | Hillary, | Captor and | Respondent. | The Captor and Appellant's Case. To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prizes, at the Council-Chamber—at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the | Day of 1747. [Signed] W. Murray, R. Jenner. Fo. pp. 7.

"The Lords after much debate and consideration reversed the sentence and condemn'd the Ship &c. July 14th 1748."

1748. SHIP SOUTH KINGSTON. Rhode Island. | Benjamin Hassard, and Others, Appellants. | John Rous, Respondent. | Et e contra. | The Case of the said Benjamin Hassard, | and others, Appellants in the Original, | and Respondents in the Cross-Appeal. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | of the Committee of his Majesty's most Ho-|nourable Privy Council, at the Council Chamber | at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the | Day of 1748, at of the Clock in | the noon. [Signed] Wm. Noel, A. Hume Campbell. Fo. pp. 3.

The "South Kingston," owned in Newport, was captured by an English privateer while trading between that port and Hispaniola, and was carried into Charleston, where she was condemned.

1748. SHIP LA MARQUISE D'ANTIN. In the Admiralty. | Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | In the Matter of the Ship La Marquise | d'Antin. | James Talbott, Commander of the | Prince Frederick Privateer, and | John Morecock, Commander of | the Duke Privateer, | Captors and | Appellants. | Edward Gibbon, Joseph Taylor, | and Edward Elliston, Esqs. and | Esther Gibbon, Spinster, Executors | of Edward Gibbon, Esq; deceased, | and Others, | Claimants | and | Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prizes at the Council Chamber, | at the Cockpit, at Whitehall, on the | day of 1746, at o'Clock in the Afternoon. [Signed] W. Murray, J. Andrew, Geo. Lee, Ed. Simpson, Cha. Pinfold, Rob. Jenner. Fo. pp. 7.

This ship, loaded in the name of Spanish agents by English merchants, and sent on a smuggling voyage to the Spanish West Indies, was on her return trip captured, under French colors, by two English privateers, and condemned in the lower court as a Spanish vessel. The case throws much light on the English and American illicit trading.

Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | James Talbot, and John More-
cock, Esquires, | Appellants. | Edward Gibbon, Esq. and others
Respondents. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the
Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prizes at the Council
Chamber | at Whitehall. [Signed] G. Paul, D. Ryder, J. Audley,
Hen. Edmunds, Jo. Taylor. Fo. pp. 8.

Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | In the Case of the Marquis | D'An-
tin. | Appendix to the Respondents | printed Case. Fo. pp. 3.

1748. SHIP KING'S MEADOW. Jamaica. | Catharine Mansfield,
Widow | and Executrix of Thomas | Mansfield, deceased, | Appellant. |
Against | Thomas Bontein, Esquire, | Naval Officer for the | Island of
Jamaica, | Respondent. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before
a Committee of Council, | at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the |
Day of , 1748, at | o'Clock in the noon.
[Signed] D. Ryder, W. Murray. Fo. pp. 3.

The "King's Meadow," built at Boston, New England, sailed under the assumed name of the "Young Catherine," and by means of false Dutch papers procured a cargo of wine at Teneriffe. On her arrival at Jamaica, however, having thrown overboard her true English papers, she was seized and condemned by the Port authorities.

Jamaica. | Mansfield against Bontein, | Gray and Maynard against
Bontein, | Bradley against the Same, | and | Bennett against the Same, |
Touching Three several Seizures made by Mr. Bon-|tein, Naval
Officer of Jamaica, of Three Ships, | called The King's Meadow, The
Dolphin, and The | Mercury. | And | The Commissioners of Vict-
ualling, Petitioners. | His Excellency Governor Trelawny, | and Mr.
Bontein, | Respondents. | The Case of the Respondents to the above |
Appeals and Petitions. | To be Heard before the Right Honour-
able the Lords of | the Committee of His Majesty's Most Honourable |
Privy-Council, on [Thursday] the [12] Day of [May] | 1745, at
[Six] o'clock in the [after]noon. [Signed] Wm. Noel, A. Hume-
Campbell. Fo. pp. 11.

The | Case | of the | Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's |
Navy; relating to several Seizures | made of His Majesty's Stores by
the | Naval Officer at Jamaica. | To be Heard before a Committee of
Council, at the | Cockpit, Whitehall, on the | day of
1748, at o'Clock | in the noon. [Signed] D. Ryder, W.
Murray. Fo. pp. 3.

Thomas Bontein, Esq; Appellant. | Edward Trelawny, Esq; Re-
spondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Right

Honourable the Lords Com-|mittees of Council for Hearing Appeals from the | Plantations, on [*Tuesday*] the [*18*] Day of December | 1753, at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon. [Signed] Rob. Henley, Al. Forrester. Fo. pp. 4.

Jamaica. | Thomas Bontien, Esq; Appellant. | Edward Trelawny Esq; Respondent. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords of | the Committee of his Majesty's most Honourable | Privy-Council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on [*Tuesday*] | the [*18*] Day of [*December 1753*] at [*6*] of the | Clock in the noon. [Signed] Wm. Murray, C. Yorke. Fo. pp. 3.

Appendix. | Being | An Abstract of several Acts of Trade | and Navigation; and Copy of His | Majesty's Order in Council of the | 24th. of December 1740. [Signed] Temple Stanyan. Fo. pp. 3.

1749. SHIP NOTRE DAME DE DELIVERANCE. Lords Com-|missioners of Appeals. | Philip Durell, Esq; and others Appellants. | William Bollan, Esq; and others Respondents. | The | Case | of | Capt. John Wickham, and the Officers | and Mariners of his Majesty's Ship Lark; | on a Motion that they may be admitted to in-|tervene for their Interest. | To be Heard before the Right Hon. the Lords Com-|missioners of Prizes, at the Council Chamber, | Whitehall, on Thursday, the 1st Day of March, | 1749. [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, Richard Smalbroke. Fo. pp. 3.

The "Notre Dame de Deliverance" sailed with relieving stores into Louisbourg after its capture by the English fleet and New England army. The ship was declared the prize of the fleet, and the question at issue was whether the men of war forming part of the fleet, but then absent on duty, or the New England privateers were entitled to a share of the prize money. The briefs are full of history of the siege of Louisbourg.

Appendix | to the | Printed Case | on | Behalf of the Officers, Seamen and | Mariners of his Majesty's Ships the | Hector and Superbe. Fo. 1 l.

Philip Durell, Esq; the Com-|mander and the Officers, Sea-|men and Mariners, of his | Majesty's Ship Chester; | And | John Brett, Esq; the Com-|mander, Officers, Seamen, | and Mariners, of his Ma-|jesty's Ship Sunderland, | Appell^t | William Bollan, Esq; and others, Respond^{ts}. | Case | on | Behalf of the Officers, Seamen, and Ma-|riners of his Majesty's Ships, the Hector | and Superbe. [Signed] A. Hume Campbell, Rich^d Smalbroke. Fo. pp. 3.

In the Matter of the Notre Dame de | Deliverance. | His Majesty's Ships the Chester | and Sunderland, | Appellants. | His Majesty's Ships the Canter-|bury, Vigilant, Princess Mary, | and Mermaid, | and | The Boston Paquet Privateer, | Respondents and | Appellants by Ad-|hesion to the Ap-|peal of the Chester | and Sunderland. | The Shirley, Molineux, and | Tartar Privateers, | Respondents. | The Case

of the said Four Ships of War | the Canterbury, Vigilant, Princess Mary, | and Mermaid. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes, | at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Thursday the 3d | Day of May 1750 at | of the Clock in the | Afternoon. [Signed] Geo. Hay, Paul Jodrell. Fo. pp. 7.

The "Boston Packet," "Shirley," and "Molyneux" were fitted out by Massachusetts; the "Tartar" by Rhode Island. They are, however, always spoken of as "Privateers" or "Private armed ships."

Notre Dame de Deliverance. | The | Case | of | Three of the Respondents, viz. | John Rouse, Commander of the private | Ship of War, the Shirley, | Jonathan Snelling, Commander of the | private Ship of War, the Molineux, | And | Daniel Fones, Commander of the private Ship of War, the Tartar. | To be heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners for Appeals in Prize | Causes, at the Council Chamber, at White-|hall, on Thursday the 3d Day of May, 1750, | at Six of the Clock in the Evening. [Signed] W. Noel, Rob. Jenner. Fo. pp. 13.

Appendix | to the | Case of the Respondents, | John Rouse, Commander of the private Ship | of War, the Shirley, | Jonathan Snelling, Commander of the private | Ship of War, the Molineux, and, | Daniel Fones, Commander of the private Ship | of War, the Tartar. Fo. pp. 7.

Notre Dame de la Deliverance. | Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize-Causes. | The Commanders and Officers of | his Majesty's Ships Chester | and Sunderland, | Appellants. | His Majesty's Ships Mermaid, | Canterbury, Vigilant, and | Princess Mary, and Four | Privateers, | Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize-|Causes, at the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, on | Thursday the 3d of May, 1750, at Six of the | Clock in the Evening. [Signed] G. Paul, W. Murray, Geo. Lee.

Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | The Ship Notre Dame de Deliverance. | Philip Durell, Esq; and Others Appellants. | William Bolan, Esq; and Others, Respondents. | The Case of the Respondent William | Bolan, Esq; on behalf of the Officers | and Mariners on board the Boston | Paquet. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes, | at the Cockpit, Whitehall. [Signed] Charles Pinfold, C. York. Fo. pp. 4.

Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | In the Case of Notre Dame | de Deliverance. | Appendix to the printed Case | of Capt. John Wickham. Fo. pp. 4.

Notre Dame de Deliverance. | Philip Durell, Esq; Commander | of his Majesty's Ship Chester; | and John Brett, Esq; Com-|mander

of his Majesty's Ship | Sunderland; and their Officers | and Mariners, respectively, at | the Capture of the above Ship | Appell^{ts}. William Bollan, Esq; and others, — Respond^{ts}. | Case | On Behalf of the | Massachusetts Frigate, Fame, and Cæsar. [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, Rich^d Smalbroke. Fo. pp. 3.

John Kerly the younger, Agent for the | Majority of the Commission, Warrant, | and Petty Officers, and for the Majority | of the Mariners, or Foremastmen of his | Majesty's Ship of War the Sunderland, | John Brett, Esq; Commander, in relation | to the Notre Dame Deliverance, | Litant Master, a French Prize, taken | by his Majesty's said Ship the Sunderland, | and by his Majesty's Ship of War the | Chester, Philip Durell, Esq; Commander, | Appellant. | Peter Warren, Esq; pretending to be Agent | of the Majority of the Commanders, and | others, Officers and Mariners of his Ma-|jesty's Ships of War the Sunderland and | Chester, the Captors of the said Prize, | Respondent. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prizes, at the Council-Chamber, | at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Wednesday the 25th | Day of March, 1747. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Lee, Ch. Pinfold. Fo. pp. 7.

John Kerly the Younger, Appellant. | Peter Warren, Esq; — Respondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Prizes, at | Whitehall, on the [25th] Day of [March] 1746, at [Six] of the Clock in the After-|noon. [Signed] G. Paul, D. Ryder, Ed. Simpson, Rob. Jenner. Fo. pp. 7.

There are two editions of this. There is a mistake in the first page of the case before sent, which is here corrected.

Appendix | to the | Boston Packet's Printed | Case; | containing, | Copies or Extracts of the Depositions | of several of the Witnesses exa-|mined in the Cause. Fo. pp. 12.

It contains the affidavits of a number of New England men concerned in the Louisbourg Expedition, including those of Governor Shirley and William Pepperell. In addition to the printed pieces given above, there are two in manuscript, being: "Notes of Dr. Pinfold and Mr. Yorke argum^t to Prove the Boston Pacquet a Man of War"; "Some Observations in respect to the Boston Pacquets Claim to Share as a Man of War."

1749. SHIP L'AGATTA. Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | Arent Tuyn, and Others, Appellants. | George Walker and Others, | Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Hearing Prize-Appeals, | at the Council-Chamber, at Whitehall. [Signed] D. Ryder, Ed. Simpson, Rob^t Jenner. Fo. pp. 8.

A Dutch ship, chartered by a Spanish firm and loaded with Spanish goods which she landed at Vera Cruz and Havana. On the homeward voyage she was

seized by four English privateers; and the court, finding she sailed under a Spanish register, condemned her.

In the Matter of the Ship *L'Agatha*. | Arent Tuyn, the pretended Master of the Ship *L'A-gatha*, | Claimant | and | Appellant. | George Walker, Commander | of the private Ship of | War called the King | George; and Others, Com-manders of a Squadron | of British Privateers | called the Royal Family, | Captors | and | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prizes, at the Council-Chamber | at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on [*Thursday*] the [*30th*] | Day of [*November*] 1749, at six of the Clock in | the [*after*] noon. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Lee, Ch. Pinfold. Fo. pp. 7.

L'Agatta. | Appendix | to the | Respondents [i. e. Appellant's] printed Case; | Containing | Copies of several of the Exhibits and | Depositions. Fo. pp. 11.

1750. SHIP *ST. JAN*. Jan De Kok, Appellant. | James Purcell, and Others, Respondents. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Lords Commissioners | of Appeals, on the day of [*Signed*] D. Ryder, Ed. Simpson. Fo. pp. 7.

The ship "*St. Jan*" of Flushing was engaged in trade in the West Indies, and was seized under the suspicion of being Spanish.

St. Christophers. | In the Matter of the Ship *St. John* of | Flushing. | Jan de Kok, Appellant. | Richard Rowland, and Others, Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords Com-missioners of Prizes, at the Council-Chamber at | the Cockpit, Whitehall, on [*Thursday*] the [*22d*] day of [*Febr'y*] 1749, at [*Six*] of the Clock | in the noon. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Lee. Fo. pp. 7.

"The Lords reversed the sentence, and decreed the Ship and Cargo to be restored to the Dutch owners."

Appendix. Fo. pp. 3.

1750. SHIP *LE MENTOR*. Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | *Mentor*. | Polycarpus Taylor Esq; Com-mander of His Majesty's | Ship the *Fowey*, on Behalf | of himself and other the | Officers and Mariners of the | said Ship the *Fowey* | Appellants. | James Ross and Thomas Seel | jun. and Company, Owners | of the Private Ship of War | the *Thurloe*. | Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize | Causes, at the Council-Chamber at the | Cockpit, Whitehall, on [*Thursday*] the | [*14th*] Day of [*June*] 1740, at | o'Clock in the [Signed] G. Paul, Geo. Lee, Ed. Simpson. Fo. pp. 4.

The ship "*Le Mentor*" was forced to join an English convoy, just before the news of the declaration of war with France, lest she should carry the news of

the convoy to France. In this position she was seized by the privateer "Thurloe," which knew of the war being declared. The question at issue was whether the frigate "Fowey" had not already taken possession of her.

Lords Commissioners of Appeals | in Prize Causes. | Le Mentor. | Polycarpus Taylor, Esq; Com-|mander of his Majesty's | Ship the Fowey, and his Of-|ficers, &c. | Appellants. | James Ross, and Others, the | Owners of the Thurloe Pri-|vateer, | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize | Causes, at the Council Chamber, at | Whitehall. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 4.

1750. SHIP HANNAH. In the Hannah of London. | Sabine Chandler of London, Mer-|chant, and Others, Owners of | the Hannah of London, Wm. | Fowler, Master, | Claimants | and | Appellants. | James Powell, Commander of the | Private Ship of War the | Old Noll, | Captor | and | Respondent. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Hearing Prize Appeals, | at the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, on | the day of 17 at | of the Clock in the noon. [Signed] G. Paul, A. Hume-Campbell. Fo. pp. 3.

The "Hannah," trading from Jamaica to London, was captured by the Spanish, and shortly recaptured by the English. The question was whether the captors were entitled to salvage or prize money.

The Hannah of London. | Sabine Chandler, and | others, | Appellants. | James Powell, Respondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners for receiving Appeals | in Prize-Causes, at the Council-Chamber, | at Whitehall. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Lee. Fo. pp. 3.

1750. SHIP SAN FRANCISCO. Jamaica | Philip Wilkinson, and an-|other, | Appellants. | Moses Mendez, and Others, Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be heard before the Right Honourable | the Lords of the Committee of his Ma-|jesty's most Honourable Privy Council for | Affairs of the Plantations, at the Council-|Chamber in Whitehall. | [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, Geo. Lee. Fo. pp. 4.

Two privateers, the "Fame," of Rhode Island, and the "New Exchange," of Jamaica, signed papers for a joint cruise. The "Fame" was lost by running aground, but the crew were saved and taken on board the "New Exchange," where they assisted in the capture of the "San Francisco," a Spanish vessel. The question at issue was whether the crew were entitled to a share in the prize. "The lords pronounced agst the Appellants and affirmed the decree given by the Chancellor of Jamaica."

Jamaica. | Philip Wilkinson, and Daniel Ayrolt, Appellants. | Moses Mendes, Abraham Musquitta, | and Mary Edzor, | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords of | His Majesty's Privy Council, at the Council-|Chamber, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on [Tuesday] | the [fourth]

Day of [*Decr*] 1748, at [6.] o'Clock in the noon. [Signed] D. Ryder, W. Murray, A. Hume-Campbell. Fo. pp. 7.

A. Hume Campbell's name is struck out, and "1748" is altered to "1750" with a pen.

1751. SHIP ALEXANDER THE GREAT. Antigua. | Robert Maynard, Esq, Com-|mander of his Majesty's | Ship the Ipswich, | Captor | and | Appellant. | Warnaar Van Staaden, Com-|mander of the Ship Alex-|ander the Great, | Claimant | and | Respondent. | The Captor and Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Prizes, at the | Council-Chamber at the Cockpit, Whitehall, | on Thursday the 14th Day of February 1750 | at Six of the Clock in the Afternoon. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 7.

"A. Hume Campbell" is substituted with a pen for "W. Murray," which is stricken out. The ship the Respondent claimed put into Martinique to refit only, but was seized by the English vessel.

The Dutch Ship Alexander the Great. | Appendix | to the | Respondent's Printed Case. |

Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | Alexander the Great. | Thomas Maynard, Esq; Appellant. | Warnard Van Staden, Respondent. | The said Warnard Van Staden, Appellant. | Thomas Maynard, Esq; Respondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Hearing Prize-Appeals, | at the Council Chamber at Whitehall. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Lee. Fo. pp. 7.

"The Lords affirmed the sentence of restitution, but without costs." Two editions, one being printed on only one side of the paper.

1752. SHIP ANNA MARIA ST. FELIX. Lords Commissioners for Appeals in Prize-Causes. | Anna Maria y St. Felix. | Francis Molla, Master. | James Tierney, Merchant, Appellant. | Charles Knowles, Esq; and | others, | Respondents. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable | the Lords Commissioners for Appeals in | Prize-Causes, at the Council-Chamber, | at Whitehall, on Thursday, the 12th of | March, 1752, at Six in the Afternoon. [Signed] W. Murray, G. Hay. Fo. pp. 5.

The ship was captured while on a voyage from Carthage and Havana to Spain, and after being gutted, was burned, twenty-six days after the signing of peace. The owners accordingly brought suit for the recovery of the destroyed and seized property.

Anna Maria y St. Felix. | Francis Molla, Master. | James Tierney, Merchant, Appellant. | Charles Knowles, Esq; | and others, | Respondents. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable | the Lords Commissioners for Appeals in | Prize-Causes,

at the Council-Chamber at | Whitehall, on Thursday 20 Feb, 1752, at | Six in the Evening. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 4.

Anna Maria y St. Felix. | Francis Molla, Master. | Case on the Behalf of the | Captains Toll and Pawlett, two | of the Respondents. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Appeals in Prize-Causes, at the | Council-Chamber at Whitehall, on Thursday | 1752, at Six in the Evening. [Signed] Charles Pinfold. Fo. pp. 3.

Anna Maria y St. Felix. | Francis Molla, Master. | James Tierney, of London, Merchant, | in behalf of the said Francis Molla, | the Master of the said Ship, and of | Don Libino Bernardo Vandenberg, of Cadiz, in the Kingdom of | Spain, Merchant, and Others, Sub-|jects of the King of Spain, the Own-|ers and Proprietors of the said Ship, | her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, | and of the several Goods, Wares, and | Merchandizes, laden on board the | same, at the time of her being taken | and seized, | Claimant | and | Appellant. | Rear-Admiral Charles Knowles, Esq; | Polycarpus Taylor, David Brodie, | and Edward Clarke, Esqrs. | Captors | and | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Hearing Appeals in Prize-Causes, on Thursday the 12th of March, 1752, | at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon. [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, R. Smalbroke. Fo. pp. 3.

Appendix | to the | Printed Case in the Prize-Appeal | Relating to the | Polacra Anna Maria y St. Felix. Fo. pp. 7.

1752. SHIP VREYHEIT. Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | De Vreyheyd. | Hendrick Vos, Appellant. | Nathaniel Richards, Esquire, Respondent. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Hearing Prize-Appeals, | at the Council-Chamber at Whitehall. [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 7.

This Dutch vessel sailed from Amsterdam for St. Eustatia and Curaçoa, but was compelled by accident to put into Martinique, where she was forced to sell her cargo by the French Governor. On putting to sea she was seized by two privateers and carried into Antigua, and there condemned; but the decision was reversed on appeal.

Before the Lords Commissioners for Appeals | in Prize-Causes. | The Vreyheit. | Hendrick 'Vos, the | Master, | Appellant. | Nathaniel Richards, | and Philip Basse, | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard at the Council-Chamber at | Whitehall, on Thursday, 30 April, 1752, | at Six in the Afternoon. [Signed] W. Murray, R. Smalbroke. Fo. pp. 7.

1752. SHIP CATHERINA. Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | The Catharina, a Dutch Ship. | John Paasch, Master of the Ship

Ca-|tharina, | Appellant. | John Sweet, Commander of the Defiance Privateer, | Respondent. | The Appellant's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords Com-|missioners of Prizes, at the Council-Chamber, at | the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Thursday the 11th Day | of June 1752, at 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon. [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, Ed. Simpson. Fo. pp. 4.

The "Catherina" was built in the Bermudas, but was soon sold to a resident of Curaçoa, who employed her in trade between that island and the Spanish main. She was captured by the Rhode Island private armed ship the "Defiance," which carried her into Newport, where she was condemned. "The Lords reversed the sentence of condemnation."

Rhode-Island. | In the Matter of the Sloop | Catharina. | John Paas, Commander of the | Sloop Catharina, | Claimant | and | Appellant. | John Sweet, Commander of the | Brigantine or Private Ship | of War the Defiance, | Captor | and | Respondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners for Hearing of Appeals | in Prize-Causes, at the Council-Chamber, at the | Cockpit, Whitehall, on Thursday the 11th Day | of June 1752, at Six of the Clock in the After-|noon. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 7.

1752. SHIP THE WILLIAM GALLEY. Lords Commissioners of Prizes. | The William Galley. | Peter Cowenhoven and | other Dutch Subjects, | Appellants. | James Allen and others, Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners for Hearing Prize-|Appeals, at the Council Chamber at White-|hall. [Signed] Wm. Murray, Rob Jenner. Fo. pp. 3.

Trading between Amsterdam and Curaçoa this ship was taken by an Havana privateer on the charge of smuggling, and retaken by the "Revenge" and "Success," Rhode Island privateers, who carried the prize into Rhode Island, where it was condemned. The point at issue was whether the ship had become a Spanish prize; and the Lords' decision restored her to the Dutch owners.

The William Galley. | Peter Cowenhoven, Claimant and Appellant. | James Allen, Commander of the | Privateer the Revenge, and | Peter Marshall, Commander of | the Privateer the Success, | Captors and | Respondents. | The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners of Prize-Appeals, in the Coun-|cil-Chamber at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Thursday | the 30th. day of November, 1752, at Six of the Clock | in the Afternoon. [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 3.

1752. SHIP BACHA OR TYGRESS. Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes. | The Bacha. | Thomas Frankland, Esq; Com-|mander of the Dragon Man | of War, and the Officers, | and Ship's Company, | Captors | And | Appellants. | Richard Newman, and others, Respondents. | The Appellants Case. | To be Heard

before the Right Honourable | the Lords Commissioners for Prize | Appeals, in the Council-Chamber, at | Whitehall. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 3.

The privateer "Tygress," while cruising in the West Indies, was captured by the French, refitted by them as a letter of marque, and sent to sea, where she was recaptured by the English. The original owners claimed that only salvage was due to the recaptors, and that the ship belonged to them by law; and in this they were sustained on appeal.

Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes. | The Bacha. Joseph Gay, Master; | formerly | The Tygress, Roger Bedgood, Master. | Thomas Frankland, Esq; Commander of | his Majesty's Ship Dragon, | Appellant. | Richard Newman, Robert Newman, | and Thomas Holdsworth, Merchants, | Charles Hayne and John Rowe, Esqs, | Respondents. | The Respondents' Case. | To be Heard at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Thursday the | fourteenth Day of December, 1752. [Signed] A. Hume Campbell, Charles Pinfold. Fo. pp. 3.

Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes. | Bacha; | formerly | The Tygress, Roger Bedgood, Master. | Appendix to the Respondents' Case. Fo. pp. 5.

1752. SHIP LA MAGDELAINE. Before the Lords Commissioners of Appeals | in Prize-Causes. | In the Matter of the French Ship | La Magdelaine, de Marseilles. | Thomas Derbyshire, Comman- | der of the Privateer, the | Terrible. | Appellant. | John Gradwell, Commander of | the Privateer the Laurel | Frigate. | Respondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable | the Lords Commissioners for hearing | Appeals, in Prize Causes, at the | Council Chamber, at Whitehall, on Thurs- | day, 21 Dec. 1752, at Six o'Clock in | the Evening. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 3.

"La Magdelaine," from Martinique to France, was captured by three English privateers, who carry the prize into the courts to decide to whom she belongs. "The Lords unanimously affirm the decree, dividing the Prize between the 'Terrible' and the 'Laurell'."

1752. SHIP THE PHŒNIX. Lords Commissioner of Appeals. | The Phoenix. | John Joseph Peyrac, Esq; Appellant. | Nicholas Drumgoold, James | Gordon, Esquire, and | others, | Respondents. | The Appellant's Case. | [Signed] A. Hume-Campbell, Ed. Simpson. Fo. pp. 3.

The "Phoenix," while trading between Curaçoa and Martinique, was seized by two privateers from St. Christophers.

St Christopher's | In the Prize-Cause, The Phœnix. | Jean Joseph Peyrac, Esq; | Claimant | and | Appellant. | Nicolas Drumgold, | and | Joseph Rous, | Captors | and | Respondents. | The Case of James Gordon. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords Com- | missioners of Appeal in Prize-Causes, at the Coun- | cil-

Chamber at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Thursday | the 13th Day of December 1753, at Six of the Clock | in the Afternoon. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 8.

St. Christopher's. | John Joseph de Peyrac, in Behalf of | Himself, and Others concerned in | the Sloop Phenix, and her Cargo, | Claimant | and | Appellant. | Nicholas Drungold, and Joseph | Rouse, Commanders of the Bonetta | and Mary Privateers, in Behalf of | their Owners, and themselves, and | others, | Captors | and | Respondents.

The Respondents Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords | Commissioners for Hearing of Appeals in | Prize-Causes, at the Council-Chamber in the Cock-|pit, Whitehall, on the | Day of 1753. at Six of the Clock in | the Afternoon. [Signed] W. Murray, J. Andrew, Geo. Hay.

Appendix. | (A) and (B). Fo. pp. 4.

1755. SHIP VROUW DOROTHEA. Vrouw Dorothea. | Michael Goolde, Master of the Private | Ship of War the Trelawny Galley, on | behalf of himself, and of the Owners, | Officers, and Mariners, of the said | Galley, | Captors and | Appellants. | Pieter Block, Master of the Vrouw Do-|rothea, and Claimant of the said Ship | and Goods, | Claimant and | Respondent. | The Case of the Captors and Appellants. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the Lords Com-|missioners for Hearing Appeals in Prize Causes, in the | Council Chamber, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on | [*Thursday*] the [*first*] Day of [*May, 1755*] at [*Six*] | o'Clock in the Afternoon. [Signed] W. Murray, Geo. Hay. Fo. pp. 7.

The ship "Dorothea" sailed from Amsterdam for Curaçoa, with a cargo of arms and ammunition. Seized on the suspicion of trading with the French, she was carried into Jamaica, but was released for want of proof. On putting to sea again she was captured by another privateer and carried into Charleston, South Carolina, where the Admiralty Court condemned her. The Lords ordered her restored.

Lords Commissioners of Appeals for | Prizes. | Michael Goolde, Master of the | Private Ship of War the | Trelawny Galley, | Appellant. | Pieter Block, on Behalf of him-|self and others | Respondent. | The Respondent's Case. | To be Heard before the Right Honourable the | Lords Commissioners of Appeals for | Prizes, at the Council Chamber, at the | Cockpit, Whitehall, on [*Thursday*] the | [*first*] Day of [*May 1755*] at [*Six*] | o'Clock in the [*After*]noon. [Signed] A. Hume Campbell, John Bettesworth. Fo. pp. 3.

1758. DUTCH SHIPS. A | Summary Exposition | of the case, | Concerning the Dutch Ships that | are taken, in their going to or co-|ming from America, by | the English Men of | War & Privateers. | Amsterdam, | [*1758*]. 4^{to} pp. 13.

This is a general statement for all the seizures of Dutch ships, and was for that reason apparently included in this collection by Sir George Lee.